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A

TOUR TO CHELTENHAM SPA;

OR,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DISPLAY'D.

CONTAINING,

AN ACCOUNT OF CHELTENHAM,

ITS

MINERAL WATER, | AMUSEMENTS,
PUBLIC WALKS, | ENVIRONS, &c.

THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER,

THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER,

AND THE TOWNS OF

CIRENCESTER, | TEWKESBURY,
TETBURY, | FAIRFORD, &c.

WITH A

CORRECT ITINERARY from CHELTENHAM,

And a New and Easy Mode of knowing

THE HOURS FOR PASSING THE SEVERN AT AUST AND THE NEW PASSAGES.

The Whole interspersed with

Explanatory Historical, Chronological, and Genealogical NOTES,

Carefully selected from the best Authors.

Entered at STATIONERS HALL.

BATH:

Printed for the AUTHOR, by R. CRUTTWELL;

And sold by Him, and the Booksellers in Bath; Mr. HARWARD, at Cheltenham, Glocester, and Tewkesbury;

And by Mr. DILLY, Poultry, and Mr. FAULDER, New-Bond-Street, London. 1783.

[Price 1s. 6d.]

PREFATORY ADDRESS.

FROM a remark, "That the generality of Prefaces are either not read, not worth reading, or written with a deſign to prepoſſeſs the Reader in favour of the Work;" the Author of this would not have addreſſed the Public, did not the Nature of it require that he ſhould inform them, the Facts here offered to their Notice are advanced on the Authority of

Sir Robert Atkins,	Percy,
Dr. Blair,	Rudder,
Brompton,	Rymer,
Camden,	Salmon,
Chambers,	Sandford,
Collier,	Selden,
Collins,	Spelman,
Coke,	Speed,
Dugdale,	Sir William Temple,
Gervaſe,	Tindal's Rapin,
Hoveden,	Dr. Truſler,
Ogilby,	Sir B. Whitelock, &c.

Beſides the learned Authors mentioned in the Account of the Water; and ſeveral Manuſcript Informations, Hiſtorical and Medical, which he has

has been favoured with from different Friends; whereby the Idea that Mineral Waters cannot be uſed without danger by Perſons afflicted with Nervous Diſorders is confuted, the contrary proved, and the neceſſity of Warm Bathing (while drinking them in all Rheumatic and Scorbutic Caſes) particularly recommended.

The Roads in the Itinerary are laid down according to the lateſt Surveys; and every other Information that could be thought of is inſerted, to render the whole not only a Pocket Guide to thoſe who wiſh to drink the Cheltenham Water on the Spot, but of general Entertainment and Inſtruction, eſpecially to young Minds; as by a ſlight Attention to the Notes, they may here acquire a competent Knowledge of many of the moſt intereſting Hiſtorical Facts, as well as political and commercial Occurrences, in the Britiſh Hiſtory.

If, however, the candid Reader ſhould perceive any Errors in point of Chronology, &c. to have found their way into this Book, a communication of them corrected (addreſſed to Mr. Cruttwell) will be thankfully attended to, by

THE AUTHOR.

BATH, May 1, 1783.

OF THE

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE is ſo called from Glouceſter, its capital, a handſome city, and Scire, a Saxon word, ſignifying a diviſion. The inhabitants of this county, and of Oxfordſhire, were called by the Romans Dobuni,* (from Duffen, deep or low, or Dofu, a fat ſoil) by which word was meant the inhabitants of the vale country; but as they increaſed and removed to the higher lands, being ſtill conſidered as the ſame people of the vale whence they came, ſo they retained the ſame name; but between the Severn and

* The Dobuni, called alſo Bodunni by Dio, ſubmitted to the Romans under Plautius, anno 43, (eighty-five years after Julius Cæſar's firſt deſcent) at which time Cogidunus was their King. Oſtorius, (who, anno 51, ſucceeded Plautius) in order to preſerve the Roman Conqueſts on the Severn from the incurſions of the Silures, permitted him to keep poſſeſſion of the counties of Glouceſter and Oxford; and alſo added ſome other Belgic Colonies to his Government. This politic expedient ſucceeded to his wiſh, by fomenting diviſions among the Britons, and attaching a powerful prince to his intereſt, which the worſt of circumſtances could not prevail on him to abandon.

N. B. Cæſar implies Emperor.—Kayſer in German is an Emperor.

the Wye were ſeated part of the Silures, or inhabitants of South Wales. The Saxons at firſt gave the people of this county the name of Wiccas, in Latin Wiccii, a German appellation, from their dwelling near a creek of the ſea: Wic in that language denoting a creek; it was afterwards changed by them to Gleauceſtreſchire, from

Gleau—Fair;

Ceſter—a fortified place; rather Caſtrum a Camp;

Schire—Saxon—a part cut off or divided from; whence the Engliſh word Shearing.

This county (which has three grand diviſions: The Coteſwold country; the Vale; and the Foreſt of Dean, hereafter deſcribed) lies in the Oxford Circuit, and is bounded on the N. W. by Herefordſhire; E. by Oxfordſhire and a ſmall part of Berkſhire; S. by Wiltſhire; W. by part of Somerſetſhire, the Briſtol Channel, and Monmouthſhire.

Its length from the pariſh of Clifford Chambers, near Stratford upon Avon, to Clifton on the Briſtol Avon, beyond the city of Briſtol, in a S. W. direction, is about 70 ſtatute miles. Its breadth from Leachlade, north-weſtward, to Preſton in Botloe Hundred, about forty ſtatute miles. It is 200 miles in circumference; and contains about 1,100,000 acres, 28 hundreds, 3 boroughs,* 289 pariſhes, and 28 market-towns.

A vaſt range of hills, covered with wood in many parts on the N. W. ſide adjoining to the

vale, reaches from Campden on the borders of Warwickſhire and Worceſterſhire, to Lanſdown, near Bath, through the county lengthwiſe, a little obliquely with the courſe of the Severn, dividing not very unequally the vale and the foreſt part of the county from the Coteſwold: And there is no poſſibility of paſſing directly from Oxfordſhire, Berkſhire, or Wiltſhire, into this vale, without deſcending one of the hills of this great chain, many of which take their names from the pariſhes in or near which they lie.

The turnpike road from London to Worceſter	Leads down	Broadway-hill.
Ditto through Oxford to Glouceſter		Crickley-hill.
Ditto thro' Cirenceſter to Glouceſter		Birdlip-hill.
Stow on the Wold to Tewkſbury		Stanway-hill.
Cirenceſter to Cheltenham		Windaſs-hill.
Bath to Glouceſter — —		Froceſter-hill.
Oxford to Bath — —		Fryſon-hill.
Oxford to Briſtol — —		Sodbury-hill.
The Eaſt part of the county to either of the paſſages over the Severn at Framilode or Newnham —		Rodborough-hill.
Cirenceſter to Wotton — —		Wotton-hill.
Ditto to Durſley — —		Durſley-hill.
Ditto to Berkley — —		Stinchcombe-hill.
And the great road from London to Briſtol — —		Togg-hill.

which is 13 miles from Chippenham, and 12 ½ from Briſtol.

By this road it is 116 ½ miles to Briſtol. Through Bath 120 miles to Briſtol. Yet this laſt is the moſt travelled, both for the conveniency of paſſengers, &c. to Bath, and on account of the ſteepneſs of Togg-hill.

The further account of this ſhire, its produce, manufactures, trade, &c. as alſo of the principal places in it, and thoſe worth ſeeing at a convenient diſtance, will be found after that of Cheltenham; which I have endeavoured to give in as ſatisfactory, though conciſe a manner as poſſible.

CHELTENHAM

CHELTENHAM, *formerly* CHILTEHAM *and* CHINTENHAM.

LITTLE can be ſaid with certainty of the derivation of the name of this place: ſome ſay it is from a brook which riſes in the pariſh of Dowdeſwell, and takes its courſe on the ſouth-ſide of the town, the proper name of which brook they ſuppoſe to be Chilt; others again, that it may be taken from Chylc or Cylc, the Anglo-Saxon for clay; according to which acceptation it ſignifies a village or town of clay, perhaps ſo called from the ſoil in ſome parts of it, or the buildings being firſt made of earth or clay, before the Saxons had learnt the art of brick-making; and this is the more credible, as there are people in Cheltenham who remember when there were very few brick houſes in it.

The Chilt runs from hence through Bodington, four miles weſt of Cheltenham, and five ſouth of Tewkeſbury, on the turnpike road between theſe two places, and empties itſelf into the Severn at Wainload Bridge, a mile below the Haw Paſſage, ſeven miles from Cheltenham, and ten from its ſource.

This town lies in the hundred of the ſame name,

10 miles N. E. of the city of Glouceſter.

15 —— N.	of Cirenceſter,	34	from Monmouth.
41 miles	from Oxford,	25 ——	Worceſter.
9 ——	Tewkeſbury,	46 ——	Briſtol.
39 ——	Hereford,	48 ——	Bath.

And 100 almoſt due weſt from London. From all which places there are turnpike roads to it.

The pariſh ſtands in a ſandy vale, on the north ſide of a high ridge of hills, compoſed of ſoft white granulated rocks, that partly diſſolve in acids, lying on the town ſide quite bare; it conſiſts of five hamlets beſides the town, which is placed at the S. W. extremity of the extenſive and delightful vale of Eveſholme or Eveſham, called Eſham. This diſtrict, by way of diſtinction, is called the Vale of Glouceſter, from its vicinity to that city; and is almoſt ſurrounded by the Coteſwold Hills, which defend it from the chilling northern and eaſterly blaſts, to which it would otherwiſe be expoſed; ſo that few towns, if any, in England, or elſewhere, can be ſaid to excel this in point of ſituation; and it is conſequently juſtly admired by all who frequent it, for the benefit of its Mineral Waters, [of theſe more at large in another place] the virtues of which ſurpaſs any others of their kind perhaps in the world; and from the ſurprizing cures which have been wrought by them within theſe few years, are getting into the higheſt and moſt deſerved repute. As all that a noble, rich, nitrous water, with a fine healthy clear air, and dry ſituation, fitted for pleaſure and diverſion in the ſummer, can do, may be expected, and generally is found here.

The pariſh being large, the ſoil is various; to the eaſtward a very looſe whitiſh ſand; weſtward a ſtrong clay, (chylc); ſouth a fine rich loam, and in other parts a mixture of loam and ſand.

The country hereabout produces wood in plenty, for timber and fuel; and abounds with grain,

grain, pulſe, vegetables of all kinds, cattle, poultry, and game. The water in the town is not ſo hard, nor ſo fully charged with calcarious earth, as has been repreſented, it being uſed for every common purpoſe; though were it hard, the brook water might be had with very little trouble.

In Doomſday Book* this manor ſtands under the title of Terra Regis, and is thus recorded:

King

* Doomſday Book, [Saxon, Domboc or Doomboc] a book of the ſurvey of England, begun in 1081, and compleated in 1086, by order of William the Conqueror, is ſtill uſed, to determine whether tenures are of antient demeſne or not.

The *Pound* mentioned in this book, for reſerved rent, was the weight of a pound of ſilver of twelve ounces; the Shilling Twelve-pence, equal in weight to ſomething more than our three Shillings: thus the Norman Pound (or twenty ſuch ſhillings) was worth 3l. 2s. ſterling, our preſent money.

The Saxon Pound forty-eight ſhillings, of five-pence each. This penny was three times the weight of our ſilver penny; ſo the ſhilling was worth fifteen-pence of our money; and the pound forty-eight ſhillings, equal to 3l. 12s. ſterling.

There were no Shillings coined in this kingdom till the year 1504, 19th Henry VII. The penny was the only current ſilver coin till the reign of King John, when the ſilver half and quarter penny were introduced. Edward III. 1353, began to coin larger pieces; which, from their ſize, were called groats. Fourth Edward VI. 1551, crowns and half crowns were firſt coined.

The Mark was two-thirds of the pound of ſilver, or twice the value of a pound ſterling.

According

King Edward (the Confeſſor) held Chintenham;—there were 8 ½ Hides.

Reinbald†

According to Sir Robert Atkyns, the true method of calculating what proportion the value of ſilver, at the time of the ſurvey, bore to its preſent value, is according to the rate of neceſſaries on which we ſubſiſt. Thus, taking wheat corn as the moſt neceſſary; its value in ſeveral ages will ſerve as an eſtimate. A buſhel of wheat, ſoon after the Norman Conqueſt, was ſold for 1d. or 3d. ſterling. Now, if we value the buſhel, on an average, at 4s. or forty-eight pence ſterling, it is ſixteen times dearer than 6 or 700 years ago. Hence we may conclude, that a man might in thoſe days live as well on 20s. a year of our money, as on 16l. a year now: And two pounds of their money would buy as much wheat as 96l. ſterling, when wheat is at 4s. a buſhel; and ſo in proportion.

The firſt aſſize of bread, proclaimed throughout the kingdom, was in 1202, 3d John, who firſt ſettled the rates and meaſures for wine, bread, cloth, and ſuch neceſſaries.

Some Explanation of the Terms uſed in Doomſday Book.

VILLEINS. This tenure was inſtituted by William the Conqueror; Villenage was of two ſorts: Firſt, Pure Villenage or a ſtate of ſervitude, which ſome were ſubject to from their birth, and from whom uncertain and indeterminate ſervice was due to the Lord. The ſucceſſors to theſe Bond-men or Villains, are the copyholders; who, though time has dealt favourably with them in other reſpects, yet they ſtill retain one mark of their original ſervitude. For as of old the former were not reckoned as members of the Common-wealth; but part and parcel of their owner's ſubſtance; ſo were they therefore excluded from any ſhare in the legiſlature, and their ſucceſſors ſtill continue without any right to vote at

Reinbald† held 1 ½ Hide, which belongs to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. There were three plough tillages

at elections by virtue of their copyholds. 2*dly*; Villenage by tenure, by which the tenant was bound to perform certain services agreed upon between him and his Lord; such as ploughing of his ground, reaping his corn, &c. and is supposed to be the sort here mentioned.

BORDARS. Bordarii were such as held a cottage, or some small parcel of land, on condition of supplying the Lord with poultry, eggs, and other small provisions for his board and entertainment; hence such tenures were formerly called Board Lands, now Demesnes. Some lands in the parish of Fulham, and elsewhere, are still held of the Bishop of London by this service; the tenants paying 6d. per acre, in lieu of finding provision for their Lord's table.

SERVI. Servi and Ancillæ, men and women servants, were pure villains, living under the arbitrary discretion of the Lord, and received their wages accordingly.

LIBERI HOMINES. Might dispose of their estates without leave of their Lords.

RADCHENISTRES. Expressed in Doomboc Free-Men.

SOCHS or SOCHMANNE. A certain number of Free Socmen appears to have been necessary to every Lord of the Manor, for holding the Pleas of the Manor Court; which the Saxons called Soke or Soc, signifying a franchise, or jurisdiction to which a franchise was annexed; hence some derive the terms Socmen and Socage.

COLIBERTI. Men who held in free Socage, whom we sometimes meet with under the names of Conditionales and Coloni, from a corruption of which last word that of clown is supposed to be derived.

HIDE.

tillages in demean, and twenty villains, and ten bordars, and ſeven ſervi, with eighteen plough tillages. There are two mills of 11s. 3d.

King William's Steward added to this manor two bordars, and four villains, and three mills, of which two are the King's, and the third the Steward's; and there is one plough-tillage more. In the time of King Edward it paid 9l. 5s. and 3000 loaves for the King's dogs. It now (reign of William Conqueror) pays 20l. and 20 cows, and 20 hogs, and 16s. in lieu of bread.

HIDE. In antient cuſtoms a quantity of land, conſiſting of as much as could be tilled with a ſingle plough. Bede calls it Familiæ, or a ſufficient quantity for the ordinary uſe of one family. Compton ſays it contains 100 acres, and that eight Hides made a Knight's Fee. In ancient manuſcripts, it is fixed at 120 acres: Though Sir Edward Coke notes, that a Knight's Fee, a Hide, or Plough Land, a Yard Land, or an Oxgang of Land, do not contain any determinate number of acres.

William of Malmſbury ſays, 1 Yard-land contains 24 acres; 1 Hide, 4 yard lands, 96 acres; 1 Knight's Fee, 5 hides, 480 acres; others ſay 12 hides.

Virgata Terra, or Virga, (yard-land) differs much according to the place; at Wimbledon in Surry, is only 15 acres; but in other counties 20, 24, 30; and in ſome 40 and 45 acres.

† Reinbald, or Rumbald, was Dean of the Collegiate Church of Cirenceſter, and in 1065, 23d of Edward the Confeſſor, Chancellor of England, and ſet his hand as a witneſs, ſubſcribing himſelf ſuch to the Charter of Privileges granted by that King to the Abbey of Weſtminſter. Rumbald lies buried in the body of the church of Cirenceſter, with an inſcription on his grave ſtone, "Rumbald lies here."

OWNERS

OWNERS OF CHELTENHAM.

THE town of Cheltenham belonged to Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, 1st of King John, 1199, with whom he exchanged it for other lands. 3d Henry III. 1219, the manor and hundred were granted to William Long Eſpee, (Long-Sword, a natural ſon of Henry II. by Fair Roſamond) who became Earl of Saliſbury, in right of his wife Elizabeth, only daughter to William, ſon of Patrick d'Eurieux, firſt Earl of Saliſbury. In the 7th of the ſame reign he leaſed the benefit of the markets, fairs, and hundreds of Cheltenham to the inhabitants of the town; which leaſe was renewed at a certain reſerved rent, three years after: Said William dying poſſeſſed of it, 10th Henry III. 1226, was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who had his eſtates ſeized for going out of the kingdom without leave from the King; was in 1250 ſlain by the Saracens; and having only one ſon, who died an infant, the title became extinct, and fell to the crown. 27th Henry III. 1243, the manor was granted in dower to his Queen Eleanor, daughter to the Earl of Provence in France; and according to the records, the Biſhop of Hereford appears to have been ſeized of it in the third of ſaid reign; in the 36th of which, 1252, the Abbey of Fiſchamp in Normandy became poſſeſſed of the Manors of Cheltenham and Sclaugtre, and the Hundreds of Cheltenham and Saleſmaneſberrie, with free Warren, by purchaſe and exchange of lands in Winchelſea and Rye in Suſſex; and their right to thoſe and other great privileges,

privileges which they enjoyed therein, was allowed 15th Edward I. 1287; who, three years after, granted them his licence to fell thoſe Manors and Hundreds. 2d Edward, 1309, John Limel died, ſeized of this Manor; which it is apprehended he held by leaſe only. It afterwards belonged to the Priory of Montbury, an Alien Monaſtery in Normandy; but the lands of all Alien Monaſteries being veſted in the crown by act of parliament, 1415, 2d Henry III. the Manor and Hundred of Cheltenham were granted to the Nunnery of Sion in Middleſex: Maud, the Abbeſs of which, to confirm her title, 1444, 22d Henry VI. levied a fine thereof, and received a fuller confirmation of it, 1461. 1ſt Edward IV. and the fourth year of his reign, 1465, Sir Maurice Berkeley, (brother to James the 5th, Lord Berkley) who, in 1460, was ſeized of the caſtle and manor of Beverſton* in this county, held this manor, &c. alſo, by leaſe it is ſuppoſed, from the Abbeſs of Sion, as that Nunnery was poſſeſſed of it at the time of its diſſolution,† in the general ſweep made by Henry VIII. 1540, when it came to

* Beverſton Caſtle, one mile N. E. of Tetbury, is ſaid to have been built in the reign of Edward III. by Thomas Earl of Berkley, (but was only repaired at that time) out of the ranſom of the priſoners he took at the battle of Poctiers, under Edward the Black Prince.

† At which time the annual revenues of the abbey of Sion amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11¾d. and the King delighted ſo much in the ſituation, that he kept it to himſelf. Queen Mary ſettled Nuns in it again, but they were

to the crown, and ſo continued till 1608, 5th of James I. when it was granted to William Dutton, eſq;* and from him has deſcended to James Dutton, eſq; the preſent Lord of the manor, and one of the repreſentatives of the county of Glouceſter in parliament, as many of his anceſtors have been. He is the 23d in lineal deſcent from Hudart, or Odart, the Norman, (who, with his five Brothers, Nigel, and four others, came over at the time of the Conqueſt, 1066, with Hugh Lupus,† Earl of

C

were expelled firſt of Queen Elizabeth, with permiſſion however to carry their treaſure along with them. It now belongs to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, by marriage with the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Hertford, afterwards 7th Duke of Somerſet, who gave it her: To him it came from his father, Charles the 6th Duke; who married Lady Elizabeth Percy, ſole daughter and heireſs to Joceline Percy, the 11th and laſt Earl of Northumberland, to whoſe grand-father Henry it had been granted by King James I.

* Son of Thomas Dutton, Eſq; who, in 1553, purchaſed the manor, with the rectory and advowſon of Sherbourn, of Sir Chriſtopher Alleyn.

† Hugh Lupus, ſon of Emma, (ſiſter to William the Conqueror, by his mother Arlet's marriage with Herlaine, a Norman gentleman) by the Count of Auranches, was, by his uncle the Conqueror, (by the advice of his council) placed at Cheſter, as being a valiant ſoldier, and proper perſon to reſtrain the Welch: and had all Cheſhire, except what belonged to the Biſhops, which was not much, given him and his heirs for ever, to hold it as freely by the ſword as he did the kingdom of England. That is, he was to exerciſe as abſolute an authority over the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants of that county, as the King did over the reſt of the kingdom; thus conſtituting him a Count Palatine, or Officer, inveſted

of Cheſter,) and 8th from Thomas Dutton, who firſt purchaſed in Glouceſterſhire, two hundred and fifty years ago.*

Shireborne,

veſted with ſuperior power to repel invaſions. Beſides which, he had a grant of 24 manors in other counties, of which ſix in Glouceſterſhire. This Hugh ſeated Huddard, or Odart, at Duntone, near Weaverham, in Cheſhire; whence his deſcendants took the ſurname De Duntune, or Dutton, and where, for ſingular ſervices rendered Ranulph, 6th Earl of Cheſter, in obliging the Welch under Lewellyn, (who had beſieged him in Rothlain, or Rhudland Caſtle, in Flintſhire, built by Earl Hugh's nephew, Robert de Rhudland) to retreat, he further granted this family very great privileges; which being of an extraordinary nature, I ſhall here give ſome account of. It was on Midſummer-day the principal fair at Cheſter, when the news came that the Caſtle was inveſted, and ſuccour demanded of Roger de Laci, conſtable of Cheſter; he immediately diſpatched Ralph Dutton, who gathering together the rude multitude, and amongſt them a great number of fidlers, arrived in time to deliver the Earl from his danger. In reward for which ſervice, a charter for the government and regulating of all the fidlers within the county of Cheſter, was granted to him and his heirs. And yearly on Midſummer-day, all the fidlers and minſtrels of the county attend the heir of ſaid Ralph Dutton, or his ſteward, from his lodging to the church, one going before with a ſurcoat of the arms of Dutton, and the fidlers walking two by two, playing on their inſtruments. Service ended, they proceed in the ſame order to the court-houſe, where laws and ordinances are eſtabliſhed for their better government, and penalties are inflicted on the tranſgreſſors: A juriſdiction, which the ſtatute 39 Elizabeth, for puniſhing rogues, vagabonds, &c. and that of 1ſt James I. for the ſame purpoſe, have provided eſpecially againſt interfering with, or prejudicing.

Odart's

Shireborne, or Sherborne-houſe, his ſeat, ſituated in the pariſh of the ſame name, is about 18 miles from Cheltenham, and 3 beyond Northleach, on the right between that place and Burford, and is viſible from the road.

Rendcomb, the ſeat of Sir William Guiſe, Bart.† the other member for the county of Glouceſter, (being the third Parliament in which he repreſents it) is 14 miles from Cheltenham, between that place and Cirenceſter, from which it lies 4 miles North.

Odart's Sword (ſays Mr. Rudder) is ſtill carefully preſerved in the Dutton family, having paſſed over from heir to heir as an heirloom, accruing with the houſe to the next heir. The title of Earl of Cheſter became extinct in Earl Hugh's family 1237, 21ſt Henry III. by the death of John Le Scot, ſiſter's ſon to Renulph, who made the above grant, and fell to the crown; and was by Henry III. firſt granted to his ſecond ſon Edmund, (who was alſo Earl of Leiceſter and Derby) but revoked and given to his eldeſt, afterwards King Edward I. and the title has ever ſince been annexed to thoſe of the Prince of Wales. His ſon Edward II. being the firſt Engliſh Prince the Welch acknowledged; he was born among them, April 25, 1284, at Caernarvon Caſtle.

* Notwithſtanding this account of the grant to the Dutton Family in 1608, as mentioned in the Cheltenham Guide, it appears that Charles I. was Lord of it when Prince of Wales.

† This is a very ancient family, of Norman extraction. Giſo or Gyſe, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, was Chaplain to Edward the Confeſſor, and came over to England with him, from whom (being a great favourite) he had ſeveral grants of lands. Sir William Gyſe, a younger brother

Of the other eſtates the records ſhew, that John Cheltenham died ſeized of lands in Cheltenham, near Arle, 23d Edward III. 1360.

At the diſſolution of the abbey of Cirenceſter they were owners of a mill and other lands in Chelt; which, 3d Elizabeth, were granted to Peter Oſborn, and were probably thoſe ſaid to be held by Reimbald, or the two plough tillages, which occur afterwards. There was a court of pleas, called the Three-weeks Court, held by the ſteward of the manor, for the recovery of debts of any amount, but has long been diſuſed.

By an act of Parliament 1ſt Charles I. 1625, it is enacted, that the deſcent of the cuſtomary lands ſhall be from thenceforth, in fee-ſimple, according to the rules of common law, ſaving only, that if any copy-holder of the ſaid manor

brother of the ſame family, followed King William the Conqueror, and by him was veſted in an eſtate and ſeat, called Apſley Guiſe, and ſeveral other Lordſhips in Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire; which eſtate of Apſley, John Guiſe, in the reign of Henry VIII. exchanged for Brockworth and the two Barrington's Church-lands, in Glouceſterſhire, 1262, 46th Henry III. Nicholas de Gyſe, a deſcendant of the above Sir William, married a relation of John, ſon and heir of Hubert, or Hugh de Burgh, the great Earl of Kent, and Chief Juſticiar of England, with whom he had in dowry the manor and royalty of Elmore near Glouceſter; from which place Chriſtopher Guiſe, eſq; (who purchaſed the manor of Rendcomb) when advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, 1661, 13th Charles II. took his title, and the family ſtill bear the ſame coat of arms with the great Hugh de Burgh.

ſhall

ſhall die without iſſue male, having daughters, the eldeſt daughter ſhall inherit ſolely, as the elder ſon ought to do, by the courſe of the common law; and that if any of the ſaid cuſtomary lands or tenements ought, according to ſuch courſe, to deſcend to any ſiſters, aunts, or female couſins; then, and in every ſuch caſe, the elders of ſuch denomination ſhall inherit the ſame lands or tenements ſolely. There are five hamlets in this pariſh, beſides the town, viz. Arle, Alſton, Weſtal, Naunton, and Sandford.

Arle; one mile from the town, down an eaſy deſcent, on the ſouth ſide of the road, on the left is a ſpring of purging water, riſing perpendicular in the middle of a ditch filled up with ſludge and weeds, where the common water oozes and runs into, and mixes with it. Therefore, no juſt eſtimate can be made of the quantity of its fixed parts, though according to Dr. Short, it contains nitre and alcaline earth. The ſalt is full as bitter and purging as that of the Hyde, near Preſtbury; but the water is neither ſo clear, pleaſant, or briſk as the other, becauſe of its mixture with the ditch water. The ſalt is not calcarious, and is the ſame with Aſtrope both in colour and cryſtals.

Arle-court anciently belonged to a family that took its name from this place, from which it came to Robert Grevil, by marriage with one of the daughters and coheireſſes of John Arles, and by marriage of a female heir of the ſaid Grevil into the Lyggon family; and in like manner to Sir

Fleetwood Dormer, who married Catherine, daughter of John Lyggon, who was only ſon to Richard Lyggon, of Maddersfield in Worceſterſhire, by his ſecond wife Margaret, daughter of John Talbot, eſq; of the Shrewſbury family. Judge Dormer was the proprietor of this eſtate ſome time ſince the beginning of this century, and was ſucceeded by the late Mrs. Catherine Dormer; and is now in poſſeſſion of the Hon. Mr. John Yorke, half brother to the preſent Earl of Hardwicke, who married the only daughter of Reginald Lyggon, eſq; father to William Lyggon, eſq; one of the preſent members for the county of Worceſter. This hamlet has a tithingman.

Alſton; of which there is nothing worthy obſervation, but that it has a tithingman diſtinct from the other hamlets.

Weſtal. Thomas Phillips was ſeiſed of Cheltenham Arle, Arle Weſton, and Hardhurſt, 6th Edward IV. 1467.

Naunton, from Nant, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies a valley, and ſometimes a brook.——A fine of lands was levied

By Francis Grevil, 3d Edward VI. 1550, in Naunton and Cheltenham, to the uſe of Thomas Barret and John Willis;—

By Sir Henry Capel, and Anne his wife, 3d Mary, 1556, in Naunton and Alſton, to John Ilk and Richard Horwood.

Sandford,

Sandford, ſo called from the ſandy ſoil, and the ford over the brook. Thomas and Phillippa Dingley were ſeiſed of this manor of Sandford and of lands in Cheltenham. George Barret married their only daughter Elizabeth, who jointly ſued out livery of thoſe lands, 9th Henry VIII. 1518. One tithingman ſerves for the three laſt Hamlets.

In the centre of the town ſtands the church of Cheltenham, a handſome old building, in form of a croſs, due N. E. and S. W. with a high and elegant octagonal ſpire, (lately repaired and pointed) which adds greatly to the beauty of proſpect from many parts of the ſurrounding hills, and has a good ring of eight bells. It is in the Deanry of Winchcomb, an impropriation,* which formerly belonged to the Nunnery of Sion; but immediately before the diſſolution of Monaſteries, to the Abbey of Cirenceſter; 7th of James I. 1610, to Sir William Rider; and is now the property of the Earl of Eſſex, in leaſe to Mr. Aſton.

The tithes (a portion of which belonged to the Nunnery of Uſk in Monmouthſhire) were, 22d Elizabeth 1580, granted to John Fernham.

* Impropriations are ſuch livings as at the diſſolution of Monaſteries were diſpoſed of to the beſt bidders, or the greateſt favourites, and ſo became lay property: Of about 10,000 churches and chapels now in England, 3835 (upwards of one third) are impropriations.

Appropriations are ſuch as were appointed to the erecting or augmenting of ſome Biſhoprick, Deanry, or Religious Foundation.

The

The rectory, though valued at 200l. is ſuppoſed to be worth 600l. per annum; yet the ſtipend to the officiating miniſter is not more than 40l. beſides ſurplice fees, and is held under the following peculiar tenure: he muſt be a Fellow of Jeſus College, Oxford, and with two others, recommended to the heir of Sir Baptiſt Hicks,* anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Gainſborough, who chooſes one and preſents him to the Biſhop. By an agreement between the College and Sir Baptiſt, from whom they derive their title to recommend, the incumbent cannot hold his appointment longer than ſix years, unleſs re-elected as above, which has generally happened. In addition to this ſmall ſtipend, a Lecture on Sunday afternoon is ſupported by the inhabitants, and a ſubſcription by the nobility and others, (in conſideration of morning prayers being read daily, from the firſt week in June to Michaelmas) which, from the amiable character of the preſent incumbent, the Rev. Hugh Hughes, has increaſed within theſe few years; and it cannot but be the wiſh both of the company as well as the reſidents, that he may continue to enjoy it till aſſured of ſuch a provi-

* He built the Seſſions-houſe, in St. John's-ſtreet, London, called Hicks's Hall; and 1629, 4th of Charles I. was created Baron Hickes, of Ilmington, and Viſcount Campden, with remainder, in default of iſſue male, to Lord Noel, who married his eldeſt daughter Juliana; from whom the preſent Earl of Gainſborough is deſcended, and enjoys the above titles among others, with the manor of Campden in this county, 20 miles N. E. from Glouceſter.

ſion,

ſion, as may not only be equivalent to his merit, but conciliate his friends to the loſs of him.

There was formerly a Chantery in this church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is fallen to decay.

The church-yard is one of the moſt beautiful in England, extending from E. to W. about 300 feet, and is rendered particularly agreeable by its walks being ſhaded with double rows of lime trees, which ſurround and croſs it. At the S. W. gate is a neat gravel walk leading to the church-mead, and through this another to the Chelt, over which a ſlight draw-bridge is thrown to form a paſſage to the public walks, ſaid to have been planned by Norborne Berkley, the late Lord Botetourt. The original deſign was to have continued the grand walk to the church, if the proprietor of a ſmall piece of ground facing the draw-bridge could have been prevailed on to part with it: Many indeed think its preſent ſtate more beautiful than ſuch a length of walk, as now it cannot be ſeen till at the bridge; the effect it then has is not eaſily to be imagined by thoſe who have not been on the ſpot. The church ſpire, riſing in the centre of the walk, forms a very pleaſing point of view from the well; on the ſide oppoſite to which, the company have expreſſed a deſire, that a dial with a minute hand were fixed; and ſome of them have offered to contribute towards erecting it.

The lower or grand walk is about 20 feet wide, and ſo ſhaded by an uniform plantation of tall

tall ſtrait elms, at the diſtance of 12 feet aſunder, as to prevent any inconvenience from the ſun in the hotteſt weather, and is fenced by a quickſet.*

The walk immediately above the well is equally ſhaded by a ſimilar plantation of limes; and the uppermoſt has a graſs plot in the centre, with young elms on each ſide, and a ſerpentine gravel walk round it, which has in general been thought not of ſufficient breadth, and is the only fault that can be found in this ſpot—the tout enſemble of which is not to be equalled throughout the kingdom, if elſewhere.

On the eaſt ſide of the Pump-ſquare is the Long Room, built in 1775 at the joint expence of Mr. William Skillicorne the ground landlord, and Mr. William Miller the preſent renter of the Spa, for the accommodation of the company while drink-

* The following is an exact meaſurement of the Walks, &c. taken by a very ingenious ſurveyor.

	Feet.
From the N. E. to the S. W. gate of the Church-yard — — — —	303
From the S. W. to the Church-mead gate —	318
From the Church-mead gate to the lower gate	570
Croſs the brook to the walk gate —	79
—— ſaid gate to the Pump-yard, the grand walk	597
The Pump-yard ſquares — —	32
From the Pump-yard to the Serpentine Walk	312
The Serpentine Walk — —	513
The Long Room, 66 feet by 23 feet 6	
From the Pump-yard to the Cold Bath —	278
From the upper gate in Church-mead, by the path to the right, croſs the road to ditto	290

ing

ing the water, and for publick breakfaſts, balls, &c. during the ſeaſon; which is from May to October.

On the weſt ſide is the Old Room, 35 feet by 18; little uſe is made of it, except on ball nights, and that ſeldom now, it being found inconvenient to go into the air from a hot room; on which account the card parties are generally in the ball room. Over the Old Room is a billiard table, which, though ſmall, is not a bad one; and were it kept in proper order, with a marker to attend, would anſwer the trifling expence the proprietor might be at to accommodate the company. The other part of this building is for the pumper, and a warehouſe for packing the bottled water: the ſalts extracted from which, are here prepared and ſold.

A houſe has lately been built for the Earl Fauconberg, at the diſtance of two fields weſt of the ſpring, on an eminence, and commands a moſt extenſive view.

Cloſe by the Chelt is a building for a cold Bath, ſupplied from the brook, with conveniences for warm bathing, much reſorted to for many years; but having been ſuffered to lie in a ruinous ſtate, no uſe can be made of either, though highly neceſſary, and much ſought after by the company.

In the account of the virtues of the Cheltenham waters, will be ſeen the advice of two Phyſicians on the neceſſity of uſing the warm Bath, during a courſe of theſe and moſt other mineral waters.

In

In the town are an hoſpital and free ſchool, both founded in the year 1574, by Richard Pates, eſq.*

The hoſpital is for three men and three women, with an allowance of twelve-pence weekly, four-pence quarterly, and ſixteen ſhillings to be laid out yearly for a coat or gown for each of them: They have alſo donations from other benefactors.

The free ſchool is endowed with 16l. a year for the maſter, a houſe for his reſidence, and 4l. a year for an uſher. The preſent maſter is the Rev. Mr. Fowler, who takes young gentlemen to lodge and board, beſides the day ſcholars.

The lands aſſigned by Mr. Pates for the ſupport of theſe pious foundations, were long ſince ſaid to be worth 60l. per annum. Towards the

* Richard Pates, eſq; was recorder of Glouceſter in 1556, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth's charter, 1561. He repreſented that city in five Parliaments, and was commiſſioned by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. to take a ſurvey of all religious foundations in Glouceſter, Briſtol, &c. then ſuppreſſed, and the lands belonging to them annexed to the crown; and with Thomas Chamberlayne, eſq; purchaſed of King Edward many of thoſe lands in Glouceſter and elſewhere. He was buried in 1588, near the ſouth wall of the ſouth croſs aile of the Cathedral in Glouceſter; where there is a monument erected for him, which has of late years been repaired by Corpus-Chriſti College, Oxford, to which he gave the nomination of the maſter and uſher of the ſchool at Cheltenham, ſubject to the approbation of the Biſhop of the dioceſe: And the College as governors have added 5l. per annum to the ſum he left for the ſupport of the ſchool.

further

further maintenance of this charity, ſome ſmall tenements in Cheltenham have likewiſe been allotted by George Townſend, eſq; of Lincoln's Inn; who by will, A. D. 1683, left 10l. per annum, as an allowance to an exhibitioner, to go from hence to Pembroke College for eight years.

He founded and endowed another ſchool for the children of the poorer inhabitants, with 4l. per annum to the maſter for teaching ſuch as are entitled to the charity to read; beſides which, he left 5l. per annum for apprenticing out lads in this pariſh. To the poor of which, Mr. John Wallwyn gave by will, in 1627, fifty ſhillings yearly, for ever charged on his manor in the adjacent pariſh of Swindon. Theſe charities for the benefit of the poor, and for putting out apprentices, were in 1667 conſolidated, and laid out in the purchaſe of lands, called the poor's grounds; which, though worth only 8l. 5s. per annum at that time, are now let for 18l. per annum, and applied according to the intentions of the reſpective donors. In addition to whom, anno 1704, the Rev. Mr. Stanſby, vicar of Badgworth in this county, left an eſtate there, which lets for 14l. per annum, for apprenticing boys of the pariſhes of Badgworth, Churchdown, (commonly called Choſen) and Cheltenham, in the following proportions: Badgworth 5l. Churchdown 3l. and Cheltenham the overplus yearly.

There are two boarding and day ſchools in the town: One for young ladies, kept by Mrs. Anſell; and the other for young gentlemen by Mr. Wells.

According to the account publiſhed in the year 1712, there were 321 houſes in this pariſh, and about 1500 inhabitants, which are much increaſed ſince that time, being now eſtimated at about 400 houſes and 2000 inhabitants.

The town of Cheltenham runs in almoſt a ſtrait line one mile in length, from S. S. E. to N. N. W. having one principal ſtreet, with a few returns, and lanes, and adjoining houſes. Till within theſe two years the water ran through the middle of it, and in a ſcarcity ſtagnated and was offenſive; but at preſent there is a good road through the town, with a channel on each ſide for the water: And the ſtreets, by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants, aſſiſted by donations from the company, have been in great part new paved. Improvements have alſo been made in ſeveral of the Lodging-houſes, ſome of which have been filled by people of the firſt rank; and there is no doubt but the inhabitants, who, from the neglected ſtate of this place for near thirty years, have been fearful of riſking any expence, will, from the great and regular increaſe of company reſorting to it within the laſt three years,* be convinced that it is their intereſt to render their lodgings as commodious, and every other circumſtance as agreeable as poſſible, to thoſe who

* In 1780 the company (during the ſeaſon) amounted to — — — 374
In 1781 — — — 500
In 1782 — — — 560
which laſt are more than ever frequented it before in one ſeaſon.

frequent

frequent it in the ſeaſon;* who in general ſeem to agree, that ſuch an exertion, and an amendment of the roads† in the vicinity, would make Cheltenham not only one of the moſt noted, but moſt frequented watering places in this kingdom; being otherwiſe bleſſed with every beauty nature can beſtow: The walks and rides ſufficiently variegated; the views from the adjacent hills moſt extenſive and delightful; and the country abounding with pictureſque ſcenes. Proviſions in general are good here; the mutton peculiarly well flavoured, ariſing without doubt from the fine texture and ſweet taſte of the paſture on the hills. The market is on Thurſday, when butter, and poultry of all kinds, are brought from the

* It is natural to ſeek to pleaſe thoſe who are uſeful to us, to adapt ourſelves to their taſte, and adopt their cuſtoms; thus an officious complacency becomes an habitual virtue; and from this policy, which originates from intereſt, is formed a general character of benevolence and civility, which ever flatters, without being diſagreeable to thoſe who experience it, and who ſeldom fail to expreſs their approbation, by ſuch returns as amply reward theſe well-placed attentions.

† Though the roads leading to Cheltenham are none of the beſt, yet they cannot be reckoned ſo alarming as ſome have repreſented; no accident having been known to happen on them. The number of perſons of rank and fortune who have viſited this place, and which increaſes every year, demonſtrates that they are only diſcouraging to ſuch as are timorous; but in caſes where drinking this water is judged abſolutely neceſſary, no ſuch ſlight obſtacle ſhould prevent people from frequenting the well itſelf, where certainly they muſt have it in its utmoſt perfection.

neighbouring villages; and ſalmon, eels, gudgeons, perch, carp, tench, and other freſh-water fiſh, from the Severn; ſalmon moſt days in the week during the ſeaſon; and in the months of July and Auguſt ſamlets or botchers, from 4lb. to 6 and 7lb. each; lobſters and craw fiſh once or twice a week; ſoals, and other ſea-fiſh, on Thurſday and Friday by the carriers from Bath; trout, jack, &c. may be had by giving orders at Cirenceſter, where they are freſh from the Thames every Monday, and ſometimes oftner. Rabbits are brought from the warren near Poſtlip; and pigeons from the neighbouring farm-houſes.

There are five annual fairs held here for cattle of all ſorts: On the ſecond Thurſday in April; Holy Thurſday; the ſecond Thurſday in September, a cheeſe fair; third Thurſday in December; and on the 5th of Auguſt (St. James's day O. S.) for cattle, but particularly lambs in great abundance. Beſides which, there are two ſtatute fairs, called (according to the cuſtom of the country) Mops, for the hiring of men and women ſervants, on the Thurſday before Michaelmas Day, and the Thurſday after, at both which, as at the other five, are ſold pedlary and other wares, toys, &c.

A great trade was formerly carried on for malt made in this town, which is now very inconſiderable: The only manufacture being that of cotton ſtockings, which have a great ſale.

The women and children of the poorer ſort comb and ſpin woollen yarn for the clothiers at Stroud,

Stroud, &c. near which town (ſays the author of the Cheltenham Guide publiſhed in 1781) "upon the Coteſwold hills the fleeces are ſuperlatively good; and it is recorded, that the celebrated breed of ſheep, which produces the fine Spaniſh wool, was originally raiſed from ſome of the Coteſwold ſheep, ſent as a preſent to the King of Spain by one of our good-natured Sovereigns:"—An error the above writer has fallen into from its being in general ſo reported. But the ſheep here mentioned, ſent by Edward IV. in 1468 to Alphonſo King of Arragon, were taken from the ryelands in the pariſh of Dimmock, in the foreſt diviſion, 13 miles W. from Tewkſbury, and almoſt at the extremity of the county next to Herefordſhire: The fleeces from which county may be reckoned the fineſt in England, and ſo far exceed thoſe of the Coteſwold, that when theſe have ſold for 8½d. per pound, the beſt Herefordſhire have brought 2s. which is a ſtill ſtronger proof of what is here advanced. Were this breed then more encouraged, we might in time ſtand in little want of a ſupply of Spaniſh wool for our fineſt manufactures.

The Inns at Cheltenham are, the Plough, the Swan, the George, and the Fleece, at all of which are ordinaries during the ſeaſon: Good ſtabling and ſtands for carriages; poſt-chaiſes with able horſes, beſides others for airings; horſes may alſo be be had either for riding ſingle or double, at many other places in the town.

A common brewery has lately been eſtabliſhed here by Mr. Wynne.

There are three public rooms opened at Cheltenham on different days, for the reception and entertainment of the company, under the direction of Mr. Moreau, maſter of the ceremonies, viz.

The Long Room at the Spa, Mr. Miller's;

At the Great Houſe in the grove, near the S. W. gate of the church-yard, Mrs Field's;

And the Old Room, late Mrs. Jones's, near the Plough.

The Spa Room is open every morning during the ſeaſon, for the accommodation of the water drinkers; for public breakfaſts on a Monday from the firſt week in June, and continue as long as the weather is favourable. The company is frequently very numerous, many of the neighbouring families attending: and for the balls, which are here from the laſt Monday in June till the firſt Monday in September, except in very bad weather,

The ſubſcriptions at this room are,	s.	d.
A general one to enable the renter to keep the walks and avenues to the well in proper repair — — —	2	6
This book ſerves as a notice of the company's arrival at the Spa.		
For admiſſion to the balls while at this room, according to the regulation in 1781, each ſubſcriber — — —	10	6
Non ſubſcribers pay 2s. each ball.		
For the news-papers — —	2	6

And

And for the muſic* every morning at the well from eight till ten. This ſubſcription is from five ſhillings upwards; and it is hoped the company will honour it, as well as the others, with their countenance; being, with a benefit concert in the full ſeaſon, and what the band receive from the proprietors of the rooms for playing at the balls, the whole of their emolument.

The rooms at Mrs. Field's are open every evening, (Monday and Thurſday excepted) for cards and public tea, when agreeable.

	s.	d.
The ſubſcription — —	5	0
The ſubſcription to the old room —	2	6

For which, ladies who ſubſcribe are admitted to the Cotillion Ball every Thurſday during the ſeaſon, without further expence. Each gentleman pays 1s. extra towards the muſic. Non-ſubſcribers, whether ladies or gentlemen, pay 2s.

This room is generally open on Monday for balls before they begin at the Spa room, and after they end there: On which night every perſon, whether a ſubſcriber to the rooms or not,

* This is an entertainment which generally gives great delight to perſons of all ages, and it is highly probable, that ſuch an addition to the natural beauties of the ſpot may contribute to the operation of the waters with greater ſucceſs; for the ſpirits being put into motion, and moſt agreeably touched by the harmony of the inſtruments, the ſenſible fibres become more pliant, and the ſeveral organs better adapted to the free exerciſe of their different functions.

pays

pays 2s. there being no diſtinct ſubſcription for the balls here. The dancing, at both rooms, always ends at eleven.

The Monday's ball may more properly be diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Minuet than the Dreſs Ball, for etiquette of dreſs is not required here, no publick place being ſo free from diſagreeable reſtraints as this.

The Circulating Library, beſides the uſual aſſortment of novels, &c. contains as ſelect a collection of valuable books as may be found in many of greater extent, and much more noted, at other water-drinking places. Mr. Harward the proprietor, who keeps a very large ſhop in Glouceſter, deſirous to oblige his cuſtomers, takes care to furniſh this library with every new publication worthy notice. The ſubſcription 5s. for the ſeaſon. He alſo lets out harpſichords, piano fortes, and other muſical inſtruments, and provides perſons to tune them.

A new theatre has lately been built here by Mr. Watſon; it is neatly fitted up, and in conſequence of the expence he has been at, he has raiſed the prices.—Boxes 3s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s.

That juſtly-admired actreſs Mrs. Siddons, who now ſhines ſo conſpicuous a luminary in the theatrical ſphere, at the very particular deſire of ſome friends, obligingly played here five nights the firſt ſeaſon it was opened, in the characters of Portia, Caliſta, Mrs. Sullen, Belvidera, and Indiana.

Juſt

Juſt above the well is a farm-houſe, known by the name of Gallipot, to which parties are made for tea, ſyllabub, &c.

And at Preſbury, about two miles from Cheltenham, Mr. Darke has laid out a pleaſure-garden, and built a ſummer-houſe and grotto for breakfaſt, dinner, or tea-drinking parties. Theſe, with excurſions to Glouceſter, Malvern, Oakley Wood, &c. form the amuſements during a courſe of drinking the Cheltenham water.

There are two ſedan chairs at Cheltenham, the owners of which, from the little uſe that is made of them, will not carry any fare under a ſhilling.

A coffee-houſe and ſome good boarding-houſes are much wanted in the town, and would certainly anſwer to the eſtabliſhers of them.

OF

OF THE CHELTENHAM SPA,

IT'S VIRTUES AND EFFECTS.

THIS valuable ſpring is at the diſtance of one third of a mile S. from the church, riſing out of a mixed loamy and ſandy ſoil, the ſame on which the town ſtands, and for ten miles round it; though the whole ſcite is elevated and dry, yet it is ſingularly fertile, affording plentifully whatever is neceſſary for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and thoſe who frequent it.

Such a ſituation cannot but contribute greatly towards the good effects of the water; for the air we breathe is not always the object of our choice; beſides which, it may be corrupted or corrected by numberleſs cauſes.

That which is acknowledged to be beſt for the health is the moſt ſerene, conſequently replete with vital ſpirits. Such a ſoil then as the above, which abſorbs humidity, is moſt likely to be bleſt with this kind of air, becauſe productive of but few, if any particles, which can infect the atmoſphere. Perhaps alſo it is corrected by the effluvia which may ariſe from the mineral ſprings.

The ſick, who come to Cheltenham, ſoon recover their appetite; this ſenſible effect is doubtleſs owing to the goodneſs and ſalubrity of the air; nothing being ſo beneficial to ſick people as exerciſe,

exerciſe, in a dry, ſerene, open air; eſpecially if continued till a ſlight perſpiration enſues. The ſame taken in the houſe has not an equal tendency to the preſervation of health; for in the open air we continually breathe that, which reiterated inſpiration has not deprived of its vital principle, a powerful ſupport of life and health. How dangerous is it then for thoſe, whether invalids or not, who, after walking till ſuch a perſpiration is begun, continue when the evening dews commence?* by which it is eaſily ſuppreſſed, and the conſequence may be more pernicious than they who expoſe themſelves to theſe damps are aware of.

This water owes its diſcovery to a ſlow ſpring,† which was obſerved to ooze out from a ſtrong thick bluiſh clay or marle, which lies under the ſandy ſoil, and after ſpreading itſelf a few yards upon the ſurface diſappeared, leaving much of its ſalts behind. To feed on which, flocks of pigeons daily coming, induced Mr. Hetheridge, the then proprietor of the ground, to take more particular notice of it: When it was further remarked, that in hard frofty weather, when other ſprings were faſt bound, this alone continued in its fluid ſtate. Upon trial it was found to be cathartic. Others again ſay, that the virtues of this water were firſt

* As I am ſorry to obſerve is too much the cuſtom.

† The exact year I have not been able to learn, but from the information I have gathered from ſome of the oldeſt inhabitants, it was about 1715 or 1716.

ſhewn

ſhewn on a horſe which grazed there, and by drinking at this place, and rolling himſelf in the graſs where the ſpring oozed out, was cured of a violent humour and other diſorders he laboured under. Even now ſome gentlemen give it their horſes that have any humours; they drink it very willingly, and uſually receive benefit from it.

For ſome time after its diſcovery the well was open, and the people of the town and neighbourhood drank of it. But in the year 1718 it was ſold to Mr. Maſon, with the adjoining lands, then railed in, locked up, and a little ſhed thrown over it; and in conſequence of ſome experiments made on the water by Dr. Baird of Glouceſter, and Dr. Grevil of Worceſter, its virtues became more generally known; and it was ſold medicinally till the year 1721, when leaſed to Mr. Spencer, at 61l. per annum.

After the deceaſe of Mr. Maſon and his ſon, Capt. Henry Skillicorne, father of the preſent landlord, becoming proprietor of the ſpring and premiſes, in right of his wife, the daughter of Mr. Maſon; in the ſummer of 1738, not only built the Old Room on the right hand, for the drinkers, with other neceſſary conveniences, but ſecured the ſpring from all extraneous matter; erected a ſquare brick building, on four arches, as a dome over it, with a pump on the Eaſt ſide, riſing in form of an obeliſk. The well, in the centre of this dome, being about five or ſix feet below the ſurface, is cloſe ſhut down with doors to exclude the freedom of the air. At the ſame time

time he laid out the paved court about it, formed the upper and lower walks, planted the trees, and was continually improving the natural beauties of the place, to render it worthy the very numerous reſpectable companies which at that period reſorted to it; and increaſed in the year 1740, on the experiments made on it by Dr. Short about that time, mentioned in his treatiſe on waters; where he gives it the preference to all others of the ſame kind yet diſcovered in England; and ſays, that excepting the Stoke Water, it carries the greateſt proportion of ſalt in the ſame volume.

Since which, Doctors Linden, Lucas, Ruſſell, Rutty, and others, have examined it; by their ſeveral experiments, and its effect on many perſons of various conſtitutions, in different diſtempers, it is found on evaporation to contain, in a gallon, eight drams of nitrous ſalt, with two drams of an alkaline earth. That it conſiſts of a large quantity of nitre, to which it owes its purgative virtue; a light ſulphur, which its fœtid dejections manifeſt; and a volatile ſteel, diſcoverable by a tranſparent blue colour when mixed with an infuſion of nut galls. It is not affected by alkaline ſpirits, but foments with acids. Some other materials might perhaps be found in its compoſition, if more minutely examined and tortured; but the principles already mentioned, which are evident and inconteſtable, account for all its operations and effects; the others being of little efficacy, ſo that a diſcuſſion of them would be mere loſs of time. And was any thing

ſtill neceſſary to eſtabliſh its reputation, nothing can more effectually anſwer this purpoſe, than the almoſt incredible cures which have been effected by it within theſe few years, that it has been more reſorted to than ever; which muſt fix the ſtandard of this excellent water, and juſtify the preference given it by Dr. Short. It having been proved, that when drunk on the ſpot, it is moſt efficacious in all bilious complaints, obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, obſtructed perſpiration, loſs of appetite, bad digeſtion, and all diſorders of the primæ viæ; a relaxed habit, whether from long reſidence in a hot climate, free living, uſe of mercurials, or any other cauſe; an habitual coſtiveneſs, and obſtinate obſtructions, in which laſt, when reduced by boiling, one third or one half the quantity, and taken warm, it will operate when moſt other medicines fail. In rheumatic, ſcrophulous, eryſipelous, ſcorbutic, leprous caſes, but eſpecially in ſpermatic, urinary, and hemorrhoidal, and thoſe tormenting pains of the hips and lumber muſcles, which proceed from a lodgement of hot ſcorbutic ſalts; it is ſovereign, and not to be equalled. It gives quiet nights in nephritic and gouty complaints, when not under the fit.

Some recommend it as moſt ſalutary in all inflammatory caſes in whatever part; but they who have ſuch complaints ought to act with great caution, and not without previous advice; as circumſtances may every day occur to render it abſolutely neceſſary.

Great

Great cures have alſo been done by this water in violent inflammations, and other diſorders of the eyes, which muſt only be waſhed (by dabbing) at the ſpring, but not rubbed, or by putting ſome of the water in an eye cup, and applying it, uſing the water internally at the ſame time. Thoſe of ſtrong nerves and firm conſtitution bear it with high ſpirits, great pleaſure, and profit; but it does not (ſays an author) at all ſuit with thoſe of weak nerves, paralytic, hypochondriac, or hyſteric diſorders, or thoſe who are ſubject to any kind of fits, cramps, or convulſions. In which I muſt beg leave to differ from him, and to aſſert from my own knowledge, that nervous and hyſterical people may drink it with ſafety, and even receive great benefit, if they go on ſlowly, and take only a ſufficient quantity to act as an alterative, not as a purgative; which was the caſe with a lady who for many years had been very nervous and hyſterical, yet received great benefit from drinking it in this manner.

In addition to which, the opinion of a very learned and eminent phyſician will prove, that not only this, but all other mineral waters of the ſame kind, may be taken with ſucceſs by people afflicted with nervous diſorders, to whom he adviſes the uſe of them as follows:

"They who are obliged to have recourſe to "mineral waters ſhould be careful to uſe them "with that wiſdom and diſcretion ſuitable to their "ſtate of health; in which caſe, experience and "daily obſervation clearly demonſtrate, that they

" certainly cure all nervous diſorders that do not " depend on others, with which they are very " often complicated; and provided they who take " them are not guilty of any irregularities to im- " pede their operations. In nervous diſorders " particularly, digeſtion has the greateſt influence, " either to correct their acrimony, or to ſtop " their ravages.

"Now, as the effects produced by mineral waters " (which act by the ſaline ferruginous particles, " and other ſubſtances with which they are im- " pregnated) are, to reſtore the nerves to their " natural degree of tenſion, to animate and " ſtrengthen the ſtomach and inteſtines, to divide " and diſſolve glary viſcous humours, and to give " the blood its neceſſary coheſion; to calm ſpaſms, " anxieties, pains, and to facilitate digeſtion; " What is not in ſuch diſorders to be ex- " pected from the uſe of this water? For though " ſuch patients, from the too great ſenſibility of " the nerves, cannot always bear the moſt leni- " ent purgatives, which at the ſame time that " they carry off a part of the material cauſe, " attack the nervous ſyſtem, and increaſe its " ſpaſms. Yet ſuch is the quality of the Chel- " tenham water, that purging with it, is rarely, " if ever, attended with any degree of dejection; " for while the ſalts diſſolved in the water purge, " the mineral ſpirit, charged with iron, warms " and invigorates the whole frame: A quality " which is equally common to the Scarborough " and all other waters of the neutral purging

" chalybeate

" chalybeate claſs. And ſhould the ſudden cold " impreſſion cauſe a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the " ſtomach, conſequently reaching, ſwelling, wind, " and vertigos, occaſioned by the blood being " carried with too much violence to the head: " the ſick may prevent theſe accidents by drink- " ing it at firſt in ſmall quantities, and ſlowly, " with a few drops of tincture of cardamoms; " or by having the chill taken off, keeping them- " ſelves warm, and walking moderately after; " leaving a ſufficient interval from twenty to " twenty-five minutes, or even half an hour be- " tween each glaſs; after which, thoſe who do " not take any drops in the water may, by " taking ſome comfits of anniſeed, carraway " ſeed, the leſſer cardamom, pepper-mint, &c. " or a little orange peel, equally prevent the " above effects, and occaſion it the more eaſily to " paſs off."

However, it certainly is adviſeable for all thoſe who wiſh to reap the full benefit of a courſe of this, as well as all other mineral waters, to conſult occaſionally with ſome of the faculty on the ſpot, who are fully acquainted with their nature and properties. Few places of public reſort, for this purpoſe, are more happily furniſhed with ſuch an aid than Cheltenham; having three very able apothecaries, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Hooper, who conſtantly reſide there; beſides the additional advice, which may in caſes of neceſſity be had, of Dr. Smith, profeſſor of geometry in the univerſity of Oxford, whoſe great abilities as a

phyſician are well known, and who makes this his ſummer's reſidence.

Doctor Lucas, in his treatiſe on waters, ſays, "Scarborough medicated waters appear, by the "teſtimonies of thoſe who have made experi-"ments at the ſprings, to be impregnated upon "the ſame principle with the Cheltenham;" yet this laſt has been of ſervice to thoſe who had drank the former with little or no effect.

The above writer alſo obſerves, that he had ſeen old men drink Cheltenham water by the quart, without number, or experiencing any ill effect from ſo ſtrange a practice, which they had accuſtomed themſelves to on certain days and holidays, for upwards of thirty years, without having any diſorder, but becauſe they thought it wholeſome to cleanſe their bodies; therefore obſerved no rule, but to drink it till the water paſſed clean through them. This is alſo done by the peaſantry about the German Spa, who on ſuch days drink large quantities of that water, from the ſame motive, and with equal ſucceſs.

This water would certainly be of great ſervice to ſtop the progreſs of an incipient decline,* and even

* Which too often originates I fear from that ſcorbutic habit ſo inherent to an Engliſh conſtitution; which, by not being ſufficiently cloathed in this climate, the uſe of improper food, drinking cold liquors when the blood is inflamed by dancing or any other violent exerciſe, (the whole ariſing from the too general opinion among young people, *that nothing can hurt them*) is frequently

even in a more advanced ſtate of it, if applied to in due time, might frequently prevent what the unhappy patient, eſpecially among thoſe of the fair ſex, is afterwards obliged to fly to the Briſtol Hotwell for, and that at ſo late a period as too often prevents that valuable water having its deſired effect. While this, by purging the habit, helps digeſtion, quickens the circulation, and promotes what is ſo much wanted in this diſorder, (as well as in all ſcorbutic habits) regular perſpiration, whence the blood is freed from its impurities, by being enabled to throw them out; which would be ſtill more effectually accompliſhed in this as in moſt other caſes, if the warm bath were made uſe of during the drinking of them, or indeed once or twice previous to beginning them;

quently thrown on the nobler parts, and might be prevented by a little attention to that ſerious maxim—*principiis obſta*, withſtand beginnings; highly worthy notice in a moral as well as phyſical ſenſe.

What is alſo very prejudicial to young people, and lays the grounds for many diſorders in a more advanced age, if it does not prove fatal before, is the common idea of parents, that children ſhould be brought up hardy, without conſidering whether they themſelves are naturally of a healthy robuſt conſtitution; otherwiſe the endeavouring to uſe children of a delicate frame to bear cold, &c. is as unnatural as it would be in a farmer to put a colt of the high-bred racing kind into his team, merely becauſe he is a horſe. Such an erroneous mode of proceeding may be productive of great miſchief, and is ſomewhat ſimilar to the man who deſirous to accuſtom his horſe to live without eating,—at the moment he imagined the point was accompliſhed the poor animal died.

on

on the neceſſity of uſing which, during a courſe of mineral water drinking. [See page 45.] Some perſons forbear drinking the water if they have a ſlight cold, but in this they err; for what can be more beneficial in ſuch a diſorder, than by a moderate uſe of it, to keep the body gently open, and promote perſpiration and expectoration; indeed the major part do not let this impede their courſe.

It is not poſſible to lay down a rule for what quantity ought to be taken by people of different conſtitutions, or a length of time for a courſe of theſe waters; ſome can only bear two or three glaſſes in a morning, while others drink three or four, and even ſo far as ſeven or eight half pints before breakfaſt.

As to the time of drinking them, ſome ſtay only a fortnight or three weeks, but the uſual ſtay is from a month to five or ſix weeks, though ſome have taken them for ten weeks; all which proves ſtill more how neceſſary it is to conſult occaſionally with ſome of the faculty on the ſpot. In the mean time, the following general heads may be obſerved, in addition to what has been ſaid: To begin moderately, by taking a half pint glaſs going to bed, it having the peculiar quality of lying all night in the body without diſturbing it, or impeding reſt, but goes off the next morning with great facility, eſpecially if the firſt glaſs drunk at the well has the chill taken off for a few days, till the ſtomach becomes accuſtomed to it; if a ſmall quantity on the firſt morning ſhould not have the deſired effect, as may ſometimes be the caſe

caſe before the foulneſs of the paſſages is removed, the next morning half an ounce of the ſalts extracted from the Spa may be taken, diſſolved in a ſmall glaſs of the water, drinking one or two ſmall glaſſes with the chill off at proper diſtances after it; by which means the body will be ſo prepared, that the quantity may be gradually increaſed, till its operation as a cathartic is found to have the deſired effect.

They who intend to remain at the ſpring about five or ſix weeks, generally ſuſpend drinking the water for a few days after the firſt fortnight; and it cannot but be proper for every one, that as they begin ſlowly, ſo before their leaving the place they ſhould gradually diminiſh the quantity, ſo as not to miſs the uſe of it on going away. They would alſo do well to take ſome bottles of the water with them to leave it off by degrees.

The proper ſeaſon for going through a courſe of any ſuch waters muſt be in the ſummer months, though a doſe or two may be taken at any time.

Dr. Lucas ſpeaks thus of warm bathing, "But "the moſt material, the moſt effectual and uni- "verſal preparation, for a courſe of any ſpirituous "and ferruginous waters, is warm bathing. The "emptying and cleanſing the firſt paſſages are "not ſufficient. If there be a rigidity of the "fibres, an induration of the glands, a foulneſs, "conſtriction, or obſtruction of the pores of the "ſkin, all ſhould be mollified and relaxed; every "paſſage as far opened, every tumor or obſtruc-

"tion

" tion as far ſoftened, and every pore as clean, " open, and free, as they may be rendered by the " repeated application of a warm univerſal Bath, " with friction; and ſometimes, in ſome caſes, " ſweating: And in a great variety of obſtruc- " tions, hepatic, ſplenetic, meſenteric, and ute- " rine, the ferruginous waters are not only " greatly ſeconded and aſſiſted in their operation, " by interpoſing warm bathing during the courſe, " but in many caſes, where they rather aggravate " than aſſwage the ſymptoms, warm bathing will " not only render them tolerable, but more ſafe " and effectual."

My other Author ſays, " Warm baths, which " begin by cleanſing the body, open the pores, " remove ſmall obſtructions which choak the ex- " cretory veſſels, ſoften the fibres of the ſkin, " calm, refreſh, and ſupple it, increaſe and facili- " tate perſpiration, and are very ſalutary in all " obſtinate head-aches, vertigoes, and rheuma- " tiſms, proceeding from a ſtoppage of perſpira- " tion or a cold cauſe; and preſerve the body " from ſeveral diſorders, eſpecially thoſe which " attack the ſkin; but care ſhould be taken not " to uſe them too frequently, or continue them " too long."

Speaking of cold baths, he ſays, " The uſe of " cold baths is not exempt from danger, and pru- " dence requires us to uſe them with diſcretion: " In general they are improper for ſuch perſons " who are attacked with obſtructions, weakneſs " of the breaſt, or have any parts in ſuppuration, " &c.

" &c. and thoſe of a timid diſpoſition, the ſhock " being too great, and the apprehenſion of it " entirely counteracting the good effects which " might be expected from it, and may be pro- " ductive of great miſchief; which ought alſo to " be attended to in ſea bathing."

A ſtill ſtronger proof of the neceſſity of warm bathing is, that notwithſtanding the well-known and long experienced efficacy of the waters of the German Spa, it has been thought neceſſary, beſides the common hot and cold baths, within theſe few years, to build baths at the Tonnelet, about two miles from Spa, where there is every convenience for hot and cold bathing in the mineral water; and patients who intend going through a courſe of theſe waters, are uſually ordered previouſly to paſs ſome time at the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, or at Chaudfontaine, in order to prepare themſelves for it. The Cheltenham water is recommended as an excellent preparative to drink that of Bath; and they who come from that place with an intention to drink it as ſuch, would be more likely to benefit by its ſalutary properties, if before their coming they would take two or three (Bains de Santè) baths moderately warm, merely for health, to cleanſe the ſkin, being careful however to take a gentle doſe of Cheltenham ſalts, or of ſome other opening medicine, as their phyſician thinks beſt ſuited to their conſtitution, before ſuch bathing.

Let not thoſe who are of opinion, that drinking the bottled water at a diſtance is equally efficacious,

cacious, deceive themſelves. That it has great powers, even in that ſtate, is not to be doubted, but its operation on the ſpot will be much more ſpeedy and ſatisfactory; independent of the change of air and ſcene, the diſengaging the mind from buſineſs, &c. all which concur to facilitate the deſired effect, and are abſolutely neceſſary to obtain it. All I have now to add on this ſubject is, that notwithſtanding the very great virtues of this water, it would be the higheſt preſumption to advance that it is infallible in its operation and effects. I have known but very few, if any, who did not reap very great benefit from the uſe of it, and they who have ſteadineſs to perſevere in it, and are careful not to thwart it by any irregularites, will, I make no doubt, be perſuaded of the truth of what I have here aſſerted.

Of the RIDES *near* CHELTENHAM.

THE moſt common ride is in the Marſh at the back of the town, a mile round, with a pleaſant view of the neighbouring hills.

To Tewkeſbury.* [Of Tewkeſbury ſee the account.]

To

* On this road, at Pips Elm Turnpike, 4 miles from Cheltenham, turn off to the left to a field in Boddington manor farm, in which is a remarkable large oak, ſaid to be 18 yards in circumference.

Bod

To the Seven ſprings,* or ſource of the Thames on the London road, and home by Dowdſwell or Sandiwell.

By Hewlets to Sandiwell.†

Bod in the Britiſh ſignifies a manſion; and Bodington, a capital houſe, or manſion in the town upon the water.

N. B. It is upon the Chelt.

In this pariſh of Bodington, ſays Leland, "was a fair manor place, and a park, which is now a farm, and the manor-houſe occupied by the farmer.

In the hamlet of Barrow in this pariſh, is a little ſugar-loaf hill, which form its reſemblance to a tumulus, gave name to the hamlet. From the top of this hill, in a clear day, is a diſtinct view of 36 pariſh churches; which, however apparently improbable, is affirmed to be ſtrictly true, by a gentleman who lives in the pariſh.

* The ſeven wells or ſprings are three miles and half from Cheltenham, in the pariſh of Coberley or Cubberley; from the different hills in this and the adjacent pariſhes the views are moſt extenſive and variegated. Theſe ſprings form the Churn, and are certainly the higheſt ſource of the water of the great river Thames, into which it falls above Cricklade, at the ſame place with the Iſis; this laſt only nine and half miles from its ſource, but the Churn twenty miles.

† Sandiwell in the pariſh of Dowdſwell, about three miles and half from Chelſenham, is the ſeat of Mrs. Tracy, relict of Thomas Tracy, of Stanway, eſq; who purchaſed it with the lordſhip of the manor of Whittington, of the Earl of Hertford.

To Whittington and Syrefort,* or from Sandiwell to Kilkenny, to the L. to Andover's Ford, R. Frog-mill, two miles.

† To Preſtbury, *Cleeve, †Poſtlip, *Winchcombe, and Sudley, or to Cleeve-hill by Hewlets.

To

He was deſcended from John the third Viſcount Tracy, to whoſe youngeſt ſon Ferdinando, Sir John Tracy, the 5th and laſt Baronet of Stanway, 1677, left that manor which that branch of the family had been in poſſeſſion of many years.

Mrs. Tracy has cauſed a very elegant monument of fine marble to be placed in the pariſh church of Whittington, in memory of her ſaid huſband, (who was a repreſentative of the county of Glouceſter in two parliaments) and their ſon Dodwell Tracy, named after his mother's family, ſhe being the daughter of the late Sir William Dodwell.

* Whittington is five miles from Cheltenham; the river Coln, a very pretty trout ſtream, riſes in this pariſh, whence it runs to Fairford, five miles from which place it falls into the Thames, ſeven miles below Cricklade, and is the fourth river that falls into it from this county. The next is the Lech or Leach, which riſes in the pariſh of Hamnett, and running to North-Leach, continues its courſe to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames, which at this place is navigable for large barges. It is called Lech from the petrifying quality of the water, which incruſts wood and other ſubſtances in its courſe, with ſtony matter. Lech in the Britiſh ſignifies a ſtone.

† Cleeve-hill, called alſo Cleeve-cloud, are viſible the remains of a large double intrenchment, called the camps; extending 350 yards along the ſummit of the rock, in the form of a creſcent, and inacceſſible on every ſide

but

To Widcombe.*

but the front. The views from this place, in a clear day, are past description; the ascent from the foot of Cleeve-Cloud to the top of the eminence being 630 feet perpendicular. It is in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve.

At Postlip† is one of the most considerable paper manufactories in the kingdom, belonging to Mr. Durham.

At Winchcombe* was a monastery, built by Cenolf, 13th King of the Mercians, and in 795 8th Monarch; in 798 he conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred; and on the dedication of his monastery this year, led the captive prince Pren to the altar, and released him without ransom or intreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcombe.

The present parish church, which is a fine old building, was erected by the parishioners, with some assistance from Ralph Lord Boteler, Baron of Sudley, in the reign of Henry VI.

Tobacco was first planted in England in this parish, and yielded a considerable produce and profit to the inhabitants, till 1660, 1st Charles II. when an act passed for prohibiting the cultivation of it, either in England or Ireland: At the same time an act was passed for the erecting a post-office, and another to prohibit the exportation of wool and fuller's earth.

The Author of the Cheltenham Guide says, "Tobacco was originally brought into England by Sir John Hawkins, in 1565, but Sir J. H. went to America in 1595, with Sir Francis Drake, and both died in the expedition. Tobacco was not known in England till 1586, 28th Elizabeth, when a fleet under the command of Sir Francis Drake, and the Earl of Carlisle general of the land forces, after having in 1585 taken St. Jago, one

of

To Lechampton-hill.

Cheltenham

of the Cape de Verd iſlands, and St. Domingo or Hiſpaniola; in 1586 took Carthagena, and burnt St. Antonio, and St. Helena in Florida; but being diſperſed by a ſtorm, part of them keeping on their courſe, along a deſſolate coaſt, lighted upon ſome Engliſhmen, who had planted themſelves in Virginia, ſo named in honor of their virgin Queen Elizabeth, having been carried over thither for a colony, in April 1584, by Sir Walter Raleigh; though the firſt permanent colony was not eſtabliſhed till 1616. Ralph Lane, one of the above, came over with Sir Francis, and was the firſt who brought tobacco into England. Which had been diſcovered by the Spaniards in Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, in North America in 1540, and was introduced into France by Nicot, Ambaſſador from Francis II. to Portugal, 1560. Others ſay, tobacco was ſo named from Tobago, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, where it grows plentifully;—by the French it was firſt called Nicotiana.

Sir Francis Drake, at the ſame time, firſt brough potatoes into England.

The year 1585 was famous for the diſcovery of a way to the Eaſt Indies by Sanderſon; and an attempt by John Davis, to find out a ſhorter paſſage to them, Northward of America, in which, though he failed of ſucceſs, he diſcovered the Straits, (from the North Sea into Buffins Bay, between St. James's Iſland, near the North Main, and Groenland) ſince called by his name. He undertook the expedition with two ſhips, fitted out at the charge of William Sanderſon, a globe-maker, and ſome other Londoners. This diſcovery had been attempted in 1576 by Martin Frobiſher, at the Queen's charge; he made two more voyages for the ſame purpoſe, all equally unſucceſsful as to the main object.

In 1586 Thomas Cavendiſh, a Knight of St. John of Jeruſalem, (younger brother to Sir William Cavendiſh,

Cheltenham through Preſtbury to Southam three miles.*

 There

diſh, anceſtor of the Duke of Devonſhire, who built Chatſworth-houſe) ſailed from Plymouth the 21ſt of July, and performed a voyage round the world, entering at the Streights of Magellan, and returned by the Cape of Good Hope to Plymouth, Sept. 9, 1588; which voyage had been firſt made by Sir Francis Drake, from 13th December, 1577, to November 3, 1580, when Queen Elizabeth dined on board his ſhip, and ordered it to be drawn up in a little creek near Deptford, and certain inſcriptions to be ſet up in memory of the voyage.

In 1587 Sir Francis Drake having taken a rich Eaſt-India Carrach, called the St. Phillip, the Engliſh fully underſtanding by the merchant's papers found on board the rich value of the India merchandizes, and the manner of trading to the Eaſtern world, eſtabliſhed a company of Eaſt-India merchants.

In 1591 George Riman, and James Lancaſter, made a voyage to the Eaſt-Indies, and had the good fortune to double the Cape of Good Hope; which had been diſcovered in 1484; and the Eaſt-Indies by the Portugueſe, in 1487.

In 1600 Queen Elizabeth eſtabliſhed the Eaſt-India company, and endowed it with large privileges for fifteen years; and the above James Lancaſter, who, in 1594, had taken Fernambuc in Braſil, was the firſt that was ſent by the company to the Eaſt-Indies with 4 ſhips, their ſtock then conſiſting of 72000l.

At the expiration of the Letters Patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, King James I. enlarged the company's privileges, and gave them a charter, whereby he incorporated them for ever. Their ſucceſs was ſo great, that in 1683 India Stock ſold from 360 to 500 per cent. after which it ſuſtained ſuch loſſes as to be ſcarce able to ſup-

po

There is a private carriage road from the Marſh to Biſhop's Cleeve, from Cheltenham to Swindon,

port itſelf. And in 1698 a new company was eſtabliſhed; but, in 1702 the two were united, and have ever ſince been ſtiled the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies; they had then forty ſhips, and ſent one million ſterling annually to the Eaſt-Indies.

In 1579 Queen Elizabeth procured a grant from the Turkiſh Sultan, Amurath Cam, upon a treaty between William Harbourn, an Engliſhman, and Muſtapha Beg, a Turkiſh Baſſa, for free trade of the Engliſh merchants, to his dominions, which was the riſe of the company of Turkey Merchants.

The Muſcovy or Ruſſia Company, which had been eſtabliſhed in 1555, received a confirmation of their grants by Ambaſſadors ſent in 1567, from John Baſilowitz, grand Duke of Muſcovy, to Queen Elizabeth; Anthony Jenkinſon, who returned with the Ambaſſadors, made a long ſtay in the country, took a map of Ruſſia, and was the firſt Engliſhman who ventured through the Caſpian Sea, into the country of the Bactrians. In 1569 they had further grants of exemption from all cuſtoms, with leave to vend their manufactures through the whole Ruſſian dominions, and to tranſport them into Perſia and Media by the Caſpian Sea; the merchants of other nations being not permitted to trade beyond Moſcow. Sir Thomas Randolph was the Ambaſſador who obtained theſe privileges, by his good management of the Czar; But the war between the Turks and the Perſians, and the frequent robberies committed by the Barbarians, prevented this trade being purſued at that time with the ſucceſs it otherwiſe might have been.

Trade flouriſhed ſo much in this reign, that in 1567 Sir Thomas Greſham built the exchange, to which, in 1571,

Swindon, the Hide, Preſtbury Park, and home by Preſtbury, (but this only in good weather) beſides many others equally pleaſant.

Sudley,

1571, Queen Elizabeth, on coming to ſee it, gave the title of royal, which was proclaimed by a Herald and ſound of Trumpet. He alſo founded Greſham College, London. He died 21ſt November, 1579, and was buried in St. Hellen's, Biſhopgate-ſtreet.

The Italian method of book-keeping was firſt publiſhed in England in 1569.

In 1582 Peter Morris, a Dutchman, invented an engine and pipes for conveying the Thames water for the uſe of the city of London.

Sudley,* this was ſucceſſively the place of reſidence of great perſons from very early ages; it appears by Doomſday to have been before the Conqueſt, the property of Ralph de Medantine, or de Maunt. Earl of Hereford, ſon of Walter de Medantine, who married Goda, daughter of King Ethelred II. He was alſo Lord of the manor of Todington, from whom, by intermarriage of his grandſon John de Sudley, with Grace, daughter of Henry de Traci, (of a Norman family that came over with William the Conqueror) Lord of the manor of Barnſtaple, is deſcended the preſent Lord Viſcount Tracy. William II. ſon of the above John de Sudley, having taken his mother's family name, and had with it this manor.

Harold, ſon of Ralph, was Lord of Sudley, and his ſucceſſors took the name de Sudley, or Sudely.

John de Sudely had ſummons 28th Edward I. to 13th of Edward II. and died without iſſue 10th Edward III.

1441, 20th Henry VI. Ralph Botiller or Boteler, Lord Treaſurer of England, was created Baron of Sudley, and

Sudley,* ſo called, becauſe ſituated to the South of Winchcombe.

About

and rebuilt the caſtle; (firſt built in the reign of King Stephen) which he is ſaid to have been enabled to do from the ranſom of a French Admiral he captured when high Admiral of the Britiſh fleet; in the reign of Edward IV. he was obliged to ſell it to the crown.

Firſt Henry VII. 1485, it was granted to Jaſper Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle.

Firſt Edward VI. 1527, Thomas Lord Seymour, (brother to the Protector, Edward I. Duke of Somerſet, and to the Lady Jane Seymour the King's mother) was created Lord Seymour of Sudely; he married Lady Catherine Parr, widow of King Henry VIII. who died here in child-bed of a daughter, Sept. 5, 1548, and was buried with great funeral pomp, in the chapel of Sudley Caſtle. He then made his ſuit to the Princeſs (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, but without ſucceſs, and being attainted, was, on the 20th March, 1550, 3d Edward VI. beheaded.

Fifth of the ſame reign, the manor of Sudley was granted to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother to Lady Catherine Parr. He was alſo attainted firſt Queen Mary, 1553, and the ſame year the manor and caſtle were granted to Sir John Bruges, or Brydges, (anceſtor to the Duke of Chandos) created Lord Chandos of Sudley April 8, 1554, in whoſe family it continued till George the ſixth Lord marrying Jane daughter of John Earl Rivers, he having no male iſſue, gave the manor of Sudley to his ſaid wife Jane; who on his death married George Pitt, eſq; of Stratfieldſea in Hampſhire, anceſtor to the preſent Lord Rivers, to whom the manor and caſtle belong.

The ſituation is delightful, and though the road between Poſtlip and Winchcombe is very bad, (impaſſable

for

About two miles N. E. Winchcombe are the remains of Hales Abbey, erected in 1246 by Richard

for carriages in its preſent ſtate) yet here is enough to make ample amends for the trouble of getting to it.

†He was ſecond ſon of King John, who created him Earl of Cornwall, and took for his ſecond wife Senchia daughter of Raimond, Earl of Provence, ſiſter to Eleanor, his brother Henry IIId's Queen.

Their marriage feaſt was kept in Weſtminſter-Hall, and 30000 diſhes of meat were ſerved up to the table. She died in 1261; he in 1272; and their ſon Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, and were all buried here. It was a mitred Abbey for Monks of the Ciſtertian order, twenty of whom he brought hither from Beaulieu in Hampſhire; and the Abbots of this houſe, and of Hales Owen in Shropſhire, were uſually ſummoned together.

The manor and eſtate are now the property of the Right Honourable Thomas Charles Lord Viſcount Tracy, who is alſo Lord of the manor of Todington, the family reſidence, (which manor came to it as is expreſſed in the account of Sudely Caſtle) and is an uncommon inſtance of an eſtate deſcending for upwards of ſeven hundred years, in the male line, in an uninterupted ſucceſſion.

There is a bridle road to Todington by Cleeve-Hill, but the carriage road is by Tewkeſbury.

Widcombe is ſeven miles from Cheltenham, and ſix from Glouceſter. From a viſta upon the hill, not a mile from the houſe of Howe Hicks, eſq; which ſtands in the centre of the valley, is a fine bird's-eye view of the ſubjacent vale and the river Severn. To the left are ſeen part of the Foreſt of Dean, and the Conic Mountain near Abergavenny, in Monmouthſhire. In front the Blue-Hills of Malvern, in Worceſterſhire, with the Welch Mountains,

Richard Earl of Cornwall,† King of the Romans, in conſequence of a vow which he had made at ſea in an hour of great danger.

Lechampton‡

Mountains, at a great diſtance behind them: And to the right is a view of Tewkeſbury, and of the city of Worceſter, near thirty miles diſtant.

Howe Hicks, eſq; the Lord of the manor, is deſcended from Sir Baptiſt Hicks.

Southam* is a large tithing, in the pariſh of Cleeve, wherein Thomas Baghot Delabere, eſq; who is Lord of the manor, has a ſeat and a very fine eſtate. The houſe is one of the greateſt curioſities in the county; it is a low building, in the ſtile of the age of Henry IV. The anceſtor of this family Richard Dalabar, came into England with King William the Conqueror; and Sir Richard Dalabar, fifth in deſcent from the above, being preſent at the battle of Creſſy. 20th Edward III. 1347, acquired great honour by reſcuing Edward the Black Prince when in imminent danger, and was by him preſented with the preſent creſt to the family arms, which is five Oſtrich Feathers iſſuing from a Ducal Coronet.

‡ On the declivity of the hill is the manſion of the ancient and reſpectable family of the Norwoods of Kent, who became poſſeſſed of the manor of Lechampton about 1500, by marriage with the daughter and coheireſs of John Giffard.

Henry Norwood, eſq; is the preſent Lord of the manor, which was held by grand Serjeanty of the King, by performing the ſervice of ſteward at the great feſtivals of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, as appears by a record 23d Edward I. and by their pedigree, the family of the Norwoods have a right to quarter the ſeveral coats of arms of Tregoz, Wantham, Badleſmere, Grandiſon, Hert, Gralle, Elton, and Giffard.

Part

Lechampton‡ lies about three miles South of Cheltenham; the hill affords a very intereſting proſpect.

Part of the tithes in Lechampton formerly belonging to the Nunnery of Uſk in Monmouthſhire; was, 22d Elizabeth granted to John Fernham, which tithes now belong to the Impropriator of Cheltenham.

OF

OF

THE DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

IT is naturally divided into three parts: The Coteſwold country ſeparated from the Vale by the hills: This Vale, from the Foreſt of Dean by the River Severn: And again into four political diviſions, containing twenty-eight hundreds.

Of the COTESWOLD.

Including all the high country on the S. E. ſide of the range of hills which divide the county.

It is a noble champaign country, the reſidence of many nobility and gentry, and abounds in verdant plains, downs, corn fields, parks, woods, and little vallies, well ſupplied with ſprings and rivulets, and enjoys a fine healthy air; which however, in the higheſt and more expoſed parts has been thought too thin and cold for perſons of tender and delicate conſtitutions.* It was anciently over run with woods, whence it may have obtained

* The Author of the Cheltenham Guide ſays, "Such is the ſtriking difference between the air of the Coteſwold and that of the Vale; that, of the former it has been commonly obſerved, that eight months in the year are winter. and the other four too cold for ſummer; whereas,

obtained its double name, Coed in the Britiſh, and Woold in the Saxon language, both ſignifying wood; and it ſeems probable, that thoſe places that have cot or cotes in their compoſition, are derived from the ſaid Britiſh word, moſt of their ſituations being in woody countries.

Camden ſays, "it takes its name from the hills and ſheep cotes, for mountains and hills the Engliſh men in old times termed woulds; upon which account the ancient gloſſary interprets the Alps of Italy, the woulds of Italy."

Mr. Richard Biſhop has within theſe fifty years, by bringing the graſs ſeeds, turnips, and clover into uſe, taught the Coteſwold farmers (who, till that time, uſed to ſend their ſheep and cattle to winter in the vale for want of fodder) to become an opulent people, and keep more than double the live ſtock they were uſed to do upon their own lands throughout the year; and while they feed and fatten, dung and fertilize the ſoil, which in-

whereas, in the Vale eight months are ſummer, and the remaining four too warm for an Engliſh winter."

The learned hiſtorian, from whom he gained this information, ſeems to have been led into this miſrepreſentation by affecting a perfectly contraſted mode of expreſſion; the account being greatly exaggerated, tho' the difference be conſiderable.

Birdlip and Crickley-Hills are nearly of the ſame height, the top of the firſt being about 1350 feet above the water of the Severn at Glouceſter, and on a level with a great part of the Coteſwold country.

fallibly ſecures a good ſucceeding crop of corn; ſo that under favourable circumſtances, and judicious management, the produce of an acre will, in this country, ſometimes equal that of a like quantity of land in the vale, where the rents are double and treble the price, and the land will not admit of proportionable improvements.

The farmers pen their ſheep upon the land univerſally, beſides which, they uſe no kind of manure, except that of the yard or ſtables. The farms here are from 100l. to 5 or 600l. per ann. the price of labour 10d. a day in winter, 1s. in ſpring, 1s. 6d. in graſs mowing, and 1s. 8d. or 2s. for about five weeks at corn-harveſt.

Camden, and many others, take notice of the wool of this country for its whiteneſs and fineneſs; but however it may have been formerly, it is become coarſer ſince the improvement of the breed, by introducing the Leiceſter rams,* eſteemed the ſtouteſt in the kingdom, and bear prodigious fleeces, the hair of which is coarſe and long; the longeſt ſort of it is combed for worſted ſtuffs; the ſhort is wrought up in cloth for the army, Eaſt-India Company, and other coarſe goods.

On the Coteſwold is a cuſtomary meeting at Whitſuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitſun

* Sometimes brought here in little carriages made for that purpoſe; 40l. has been paid for one of them for a ſeaſon only.

Ale,

Ale,* reſorted to by numbers of young people. Two perſons are choſen previous to the meeting to be Lord and Lady of the Ale or Yule, who dreſs as ſuitably as they can to thoſe characters: A large barn or other building is fitted up with ſeats, &c. for the Lord's Hall. Here they aſſemble to dance and regale in the beſt manner their circumſtances and the place will afford, and each man treats his girl with a ribband or favour.

The Lord and Lady, attended by the Steward, Sword, Purſe, and Mace Bearer, with their ſeveral badges of office, honour the hall with their preſence; they have likewiſe in their ſuit a page or train-bearer, and a jeſter, dreſſed in a party-coloured jacket. The Lord's muſic, conſiſting of a tabour and pipe, is employed to conduct the dance.

Companies of theſe morrice dancers,† attended by the jeſter, and tabor and pipe, go about the

 country

* Perhaps the true word is Yule; for, in the time of Druidiſm, the feaſt of Yule, or the Grove, was celebrated in the months of May and December. In the North of England, where the cuſtom is ſtill kept up, Chriſtmas is called Chriſtmas Yule, the Chriſtmas Gambols, Yule Games, and the Chriſtmas Block, the Yule Log. This was to illuminate the houſe, and turn the night into day, and uſed as an emblem of the return of the ſun, and the lengthening of the days, or perhaps to give light all night, as they had not any candles. Tallow candles firſt began to be uſed in England anno 1290, and were ſo great a luxury, that ſplinters of wood were uſed for light. No idea of wax candles in 1300.

† A corruption from Moreſque.

country on Monday and Tueſday in Whitſun week, and collect a ſum towards defraying the expences of the Yule.

All the figures of the Lord, &c. of the Yule, handſomely repreſented in baſſo relievo, ſtand in the north wall of the nave of Cirenceſter church, which vouches for the antiquity of the cuſtom; and as on any of theſe occaſions they erect a May Pole, it is a ſign that it had its riſe in druidiſm.

The

In the reign of King James the Firſt, eight old men, all living in one manor, (in this county) whoſe ages put together made 800 years, danced a Morrice Dance.

And Sir William Temple ſays, "Lord Leiceſter had a pamphlet in his poſſeſſion, written by a gentleman in Herefordſhire; where mention was made of a ſet of Morrice Dancers, who went about that country, (in King James's reign) compoſed of ten men, who danced, a Maid Marian, and a tabor and pipe; and that the twelve, one with another, made up 1200 years." It is not ſo much, ſays he, "that ſo many in one ſmall county ſhould live to that age, as that they ſhould be in vigour and in humour to travel and to dance." To the above inſtances of longevity I will add the following: In the pariſh of St. Briavels, in the Foreſt Diviſion of this county, conſiſting of about 760 inhabitants, of which only one in ſeventy-two is reckoned to die yearly, five perſons died in the year 1767, whoſe ages put together amounted to 450 years; of theſe, Thomas Evans and Sarah his wife were two; they were born in the pariſh, and having lived in it ſeventy-ſeven years in the married ſtate, died within nine days of each other; having often declared, that neither of them was ever blooded or had taken phyſic.

In

The mace is made of ſilk, finely plaited with ribbands on the top, and filled with ſpices and perfumes for ſuch of the company to ſmell to as deſire it.

Our anceſtors held an anniverſary aſſembly on May day; the column of the May (whence our May Pole) was the great ſtandard of juſtice, in the Ey commons, or fields of May; here it was that the people, if they ſaw cauſe, depoſed or puniſhed their Governors, their Barons, their Kings; and the Judge's bough or wand, (which at this time is diſcontinued, and only faintly repreſented by a noſegay) as well as the ſtaff or rod of authority in the civil or military (for it was the mace of civil power, and the truncheon of the field officers) took their riſe from this cuſtom.† A mayor, it is ſaid, received his name from this May, in the ſenſe of lawful power. The crown, a mark of dignity, and ſymbol of power, like

In Coſham, or Corſham, in Wiltſhire, ten miles from Bath, on the Box road to Chippenham, a phyſician going to Bath ſome years ago, ſtopped at the Red Lion in this village, and being accoſted by ſome aged beggars of both ſexes, was curious to know how old they were; on which, one of them anſwered that he was above an hundred, and that another ſtanding near him was ſeven ſcore. The Doctor being a good deal ſurpriſed, the man added, that the laſt Chriſtmas there was a Morrice Dance at a neighbouring gentleman's, where ten of thoſe mendicants, whoſe ages put together amounted to above 1000 years, performed their parts with great agility.

† Hence doubtleſs the cuſtom of the Judges having noſegays, and of their being preſented to perſons of rank on particular occaſions.

the mace and ſceptre, was alſo taken from the May, being repreſentative of the garland or crown, which, when hung on the top of the May-pole, was the great ſignal for convening the people; the arches of which ſprang from the circlet, and met together at the mound or round ball, being neceſſarily ſo formed to ſuſpend it on the top of the pole; all which prove it is one of the moſt antient cuſtoms, that from the remoteſt ages, has been by repreſentation from year to year perpetuated down to our days.

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of King James I. inſtituted certain diverſions on the Coteſwold, called after his name, which were annually exhibited about Willerſey and Campden, half a mile from which, at a place called Dover's-hill, even at this time on Thurſday in Whitſun week, there is ſomething to be ſeen of them, tho' they are much declined for want of ſo good a patron as the inſtitutor.

The VALE *of* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This vale lies chiefly on the S. E. of the river Severn, which gives life and ſpirit to the ſoil; for extent and fertility it cannot be exceeded, perhaps not equalled in the kingdom.

Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, "Many places in this county bear the name of vineyards, whence it has been concluded, that wine was formerly made in

in thoſe parts, but the vineyards were only apple orchards."

It is fully proved however, that William of Mansfield was ſeized of a vineyard in Baſley; and about Chelford, in that pariſh are many warm and ſheltered ſpots of a ſouth aſpect, extremely ſuitable to ſuch a purpoſe. Doomſday Book is alſo ſufficient to determine the point; where, in the account of Stone-houſe in this county, it is thus recorded: 'Ibi duo arpenz vinee;' nobody ſurely will contend, that vinea can here mean an apple orchard, or any thing elſe but a plantation of vines, of which there can be no doubt that there were formerly many in this county, and different Authors make mention of them. If there are no wines made now, it is not to be imputed, as by Camden, to the inhabitants rather than the indiſpoſition of the climate, but becauſe both the lands and the people are employed to better advantage.

The lands are divided into two levels, upper and lower. Commiſſions are occaſionally held, and orders made for ſupporting the banks of the river, which in each level are repaired by thoſe whoſe eſtates lie next them.

The particular places liable to inundations, conſiſt according to an account given in, of about 12000 acres, each pariſh being rated at two-pence an acre to defray the expences of the court ſurveyor; though in the above account ſome have not given more than half, others two-thirds, of what is actually ſubject to floods.

In

In the reign of his late Majeſty George II. another commiſſion was iſſued for the preſervation of lands lying further up the river above theſe levels, but nothing was ever done in conſequence.

The FOREST *of* DEAN.*

The face of the country here is remarkably uneven, full of little hills, with ſprings running between them, the ſoil is various, but much inclined

* This foreſt was formerly ſo conſiderable for timber, that (it is ſaid) part of the inſtructions of the commanders of the Spaniſh Armada was to deſtroy it; but it has of late years been greatly reduced by the many iron furnaces in and near it.

This armada, ſtiled by Pope Sixtus Quintus the Invincible, ſailed from Liſbon on the 19th of May 1588, 30th Elizabeth, conſiſting of 134 ſhips, of which, only 53 returned to Spain; and of 30,000 ſoldiers on board, above 13,500 were killed or taken priſoners, among whom many of the firſt rank; in ſhort, there was not a family of any note in Spain but loſt a ſon, a brother, or other kinſman in this expedition. King Philip was ſo certain of being ſucceſsful, that he engaged to hold the Engliſh crown as feudatory to the See of Rome; in conſequence of which he had the apoſtolical benediction, and the title of defender of the faith beſtowed on him.

The chief of the Engliſh commanders by ſea were, Charles Howard Lord Baron of Effingham, high admiral of England, Lord Henry Seymour, and Sir Francis Drake, vice-admiral; Captains Hawkins, Frobiſher, &c. On the 28th of July, this year, at two o'clock in the morning, fire ſhips were firſt made uſe of, eight being let drive, with wind and tide, into the midſt of the Spaniſh fleet then at anchor near Calais.

to

to clay, proper for the growth of the oak, which flouriſhes exceedingly here, with plenty of beach, birch, holly, and other kinds of wood.

This foreſt obtained the name of Dean or Dene from the ancient market town of that name, lying within its bounds and perambulation, ſo called perhaps, from its remarkable low ſituation, being almoſt encompaſſed with high hills and woods; the word is of Saxon original, and ſignifies a dale, a valley, or woody place, whence our Engliſh word Den, a hole or cave in the earth.

Giraldas, and ſome others, gave this foreſt the name of Danubia, and Danica Sylva, or the Danes Wood, becauſe they ſheltered themſelves here.

Sir Robert Atkyns, following Camden's opinion, ſays, "The Gauls and Romans heretofore uſed the word Arden for a Wood, whence, by rejecting the firſt ſyllable, the name of this foreſt might be derived; in juſtification of which, it may be obſerved, that the large foreſt near the German Spa, which extends many leagues, is called the Ardennes.

It appears by a ſurvey made 17th Charles I. that the Foreſt of Dean contains within its perambulation 23521 acres of the King's waſte, lying within the hundred of St. Briavels,† beſides many other

† In the pariſh of St. Briavels, formerly called St. Brulais, ſeven miles from Chepſtow, (the great road to which, and to Auſt and New Paſſages from Roſs, leads through

other manors, pariſhes, vills, and places to the amount of 20,000 acres, have been aſſarted or grubbed up, cleared, and made fit for tillage, taken out by purpreſtures, or incloſed, or more properly taken by incroachments, and granted away by the crown.

The whole foreſt, which is extraparochial, is divided into ſix walks, known by the reſpective Lodges built for the reſidence of ſo many keepers, each of which, beſides a ſettled ſalary of 15l. per annum, paid out of the Exchequer, has an incloſure of ground for his further encouragement.

The names of the Lodges are,

1. The King's Lodge, oftner called the Speech-houſe, between Kinglo-hill and Daniel's Moor.

2. York Lodge, at the upper end of Lumbard's Marſh.

3. Worceſter Lodge, upon Winſbury-hill.

4. Danby Lodge, upon the Old Bailey-hill near Lidney.

5. Herbert Lodge, upon Ruerdean-hill.

6. Latimer Lodge, upon Danemean-hill, not far from the Beacon.

through this place) is an annual cuſtom on Whitſunday of diſtributing, after divine ſervice, pieces of bread and cheeſe to the congregation; to defray the expence of which every houſholder in the pariſh pays a penny to the Churchwardens, and this is ſaid to be for the liberty of cutting and taking the wood in Hudnolls.

The

The caſtle of St. Briavels ſtands in the Foreſt of Dean, and gives name to one of the hundreds in the foreſt diviſion. The King, jure coronæ, is ſeized of this caſtle, which is extraparochial, and is ſaid to have been built to curb the Welch, by Milo earl of Hereford, in the reign of Henry I. the ruins ſhew it to have been ſtrong and of large extent, and was formerly of great conſequence, having been the reſidence of men of eminence in the government, who exerciſed great power in the foreſt: What now remains of the caſtle ſerves as a priſon for criminals offending againſt the vert and veniſon of the foreſt, and for ſuch as are convicted at the Mine Law Court, and at the Court of Pleas.

To this caſtle belong a Conſtable* and ſeveral ſubordinate officers, all created by patent;—a clerk, a meſſor, or itinerant officer, two ſerjeants, and a janitor, with fees annexed to each of their offices; but of late there have been only a clerk, a bailiff, or meſſor and caſtle keeper, all appointed by the conſtable of the caſtle for the time being.

There are alſo four Verdurers of the foreſt, elected by the freeholders of the county, by virtue

* The firſt perſon I find mentioned as conſtable of the Caſtle and Warden of the Foreſt, is John de Monemouth, 18th King John. The preſent conſtable is the Earl of Berkeley, who is alſo Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum, Colonel of the Militia of the county of Glouceſter, and of the cities and counties of Briſtol and Glouceſter, Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the Foreſt of Dean, and High Steward of Glouceſter.

of

of the King's writ directed to the High Sheriff for that purpoſe; and in the time of King Canute their fee was yearly, of the King's allowance, two horſes, one of which was ſaddled, one ſword, five javelins, one ſpear, one ſhield, and 10l. in money.

The gaveller is an officer appointed by the conſtable of the caſtle: This officer receives, by way of perquiſite or fee, a ſmall ſum of the miners, called the King's dues, and gives ſome directions concerning mining.

The firſt officer of this ſort was in 1660. Mr. Rudder ſays, "He takes his name from Gavel, the Anglo-Saxon for tribute; but he may more likely derive it from the French word Gabelle, a cuſtom; hence Gabeller or Gaveller, Gabelier meaning the receiver of ſuch cuſtom, or cuſtom-houſe officer."

There are three courts, common to all foreſts.

1. The Court of Attachment, held once in forty days before the Verdurers, who receive the attachment de viridi et venatione, (vert and veniſon) taken by the reſt of the officers, and inroll them for preſentment at the next juſtice ſeat for puniſhment, this court not having the power to convict.

2. The Court of Swanimote, held before the Verdurers as Judges, thrice in the year. This court can both enquire and convict, but cannot give judgment. All attachments ſhould be preſented at the next ſwanimote, where the Free-holders,

holders, within the foreſt, are to appear to make inqueſt and juries.

Theſe two courts uſed to be held at the Speech-houſe, which ſtands about the middle of the foreſt, but have been neglected for ſome time.

3. The Juſtice-Seat Court, which is the higheſt, cannot be kept oftner than every third year. It is held before the chief juſtice in Eyre, and has juriſdiction to enquire, hear, and determine all treſpaſſes within the foreſt; and all claims of franchiſes, privileges, and liberties relative thereto; and before its being held, the regarders muſt go through and viſit the whole foreſt, in order to preſent all kinds of treſpaſſes. Beſides theſe three courts, the hundred of St. Briavels, being in the crown, retains the privileges of a court-leet, which is held at the caſtle, where there are alſo two other courts held, of peculiar natures: Firſt, the Court of Record, held for the caſtle, the manor, and the hundred of St. Briavels, before the conſtable or his deputy, and the ſuitors of the manor, for trying all perſonal actions of whatever value, ariſing within the hundred, and levying fines of lands in the ſame. All proceſſes run in the name of the conſtable, or his deputy.

The other is the Mine Law Court for trying all cauſes between the miners, &c. concerning the mines; it is to be held before the conſtable, as ſteward of the court, or his deputy, beſides whom, none are to be preſent but the javeller, caſtle clerk, and free-miners, who muſt be na-

tives of the hundred of St. Briavels, and have worked in ſome of the mines at leaſt one year and a day. The parties and witneſſes are ſworn upon a bible, into which a piece of holly ſtick is put, and are obliged to wear the hoof or working cap on their heads during examination. Cauſes tried at this court are not determined by the foreſt laws, or by any written laws of the realm, but by ſuch as are peculiar to itſelf. The miners execute the legiſlative power, and make new laws for their convenience as often as they ſee occaſion.

The privileges of the foreſt are very extenſive. The free miners claim a right by preſcription of digging iron ore and coal in the foreſt, and of carrying their coal works, begun there, into the incloſed lands adjoining; alſo to cut timber out of the foreſt, neceſſary to carry on their works, as well in the lands of private perſons as in the King's ſoil.

The FOUR POLITICAL DIVISIONS *of the* COUNTY.

1. Kiftſgate diviſion, containing the eight hundreds of Kiftſgate, Slaughter, Tibbleſton, Cleeve, Cheltenham, Derhurſt, Tewkeſbury, and Weſtminſter; compriſes the N. and N. E. parts adjoining to Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, and Oxfordſhire.

2. The Seven Hundred diviſion, containing thoſe of Cirenceſter, with Out-Torn and Minety, Britwells, Barrow, Bradley, Rapſgate, Biſley, Longtree,

Longtree, and Witſton; lies S. S. W. of the former, with Oxfordſhire and part of Berkſhire on the E. and Wiltſhire on the S. S. E.

3. Berkeley diviſion, containing the ſeven hundreds of Berkeley, Thornbury, Pucklechurch, Langley and Swineſhead, King's Barton, Henbury, and Grumbald's Aſh, extends from the Seven Hundred diviſion to the extremity of the county towards Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, with the Severn on the N. W.

4. The Foreſt diviſion, containing the ſix hundreds of St. Briavels, Blideſlow, Weſtbury, Botloe, Dutchy of Lancaſter, Dudſton, and King's Barton, takes in all that part of the county which lies on the N, W. of the Severn, and that part of the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton ſituated on the other ſide of that river. When this diſtribution was made is not known; but the moſt ancient diviſions of counties into hundreds and tythings was by King Alfred; of which, with ſome other material occurrences in the Engliſh hiſtory during his reign, an account will be hereafter given.

There was formerly a cuſtom called Waſſailing, or going from houſe to houſe at Chriſtmas or New-Year's Eve, with a bowl* filled with

* This was called a Waſſail Bowl, derived from the Anglo-Saxon, ſignifying to be in health. The bowl was carried by young women, who accepted little preſents from the houſes they ſtopped at. Formerly, on

New

toaſt and ale or cyder, but is now grown much out of uſe in this county.

There are twenty-eight towns in the county of Glouceſter where markets are actually held.

Berkeley - -	on Tueſday
Biſley - - -	Thurſday
Camden - -	Wedneſday
Cheltenham -	Thurſday
Cirenceſter - -	Monday and Friday
Coleford - -	Friday
Dean - - -	Monday
Durſley - -	Thurſday
Fairford - - -	Thurſday
Glouceſter - -	Wedneſday and Saturday
Hampton - -	Tueſday
Horſley - - -	Saturday
Leachlade - -	Tueſday
Marſhfield - -	Tueſday
Newent - -	Friday
Newnham - -	Friday
Northleach - -	Wedneſday
Painſwick - -	Tueſday
StanleySt.Leonards	Saturday
Sodbury - -	Thurſday
Stow - - -	Thurſday

New-Year's Eve, our hardy anceſtors uſed to aſſemble round the glowing hearth with their chearful neighbours, and in the ſpicy Waſſell Bowl drown every former animoſity:—An example worthy modern imitation. Waſſell was the word, and Waſſell every gueſt returned as he took the circling goblet from his friend, whilſt ſong and civil mirth brought in the infant year.

Stroud

Stroud - -	on Friday
Tetbury - -	Wedneſday
Tewkeſbury -	Wedneſday and Saturday
Thornbury - -	Saturday
Wickwar - -	Monday
Winchcombe -	Saturday
Wotton-Underedge	Friday

Of the RIVERS *of* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The principal rivers are but four: The Severn, the Iſis or Thames, the Firſt Avon, the Second or Briſtol Avon, which receive all the others that either riſe in the county or run through it; to which I ſhall add the Churn, as being doubtleſs the ſource of the Thames.

The Severn riſes out of Plinlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryſhire, paſſes by Lanidlos and Welch Pool, where it becomes navigable; thence to Shrewſbury and Bridgnorth, in Shropſhire; enters Worceſterſhire above Bewdley; runs by Worceſter and Upton into Glouceſterſhire; a little above Tewkeſbury, about half a mile below which town it receives the Avon from Warwickſhire; lower down, by parting itſelf, it makes the Iſle of Alney,* which is rich and beautiful, runs

* In 1013 Canute, (ſon of Swain) the Dane, having taken poſſeſſion of the kingdom, Ethelred II. ſent his wife Emma to her brother, Richard II. ſurnamed the Good, 4th Duke of Normandy, and retired into the Iſle of Wight, on which Canute was proclaimed King; but in April 1016, Edmund, ſurnamed Ironſides, (ſon of Ethelred)

by Glouceſter, (on the weſtern ſide of the city) a little below which place, by uniting its divided ſtreams, it becomes broader and deeper by the ebbing and flowing of the tide; paſſing by Newnham, after a courſe of more than forty miles through the country, it receives the Wye (which riſes out of the ſame hill) and loſes its name at the place of confluence below Chepſtow, where it becomes the boundary between Glouceſterſhire and Monmouthſhire; and continues till it receives the Briſtol Avon at Kingroad, where it is

Ethelred) was crowned in the market-place, at Kingſton-upon-Thames; but upon a diſagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewiſe crowned at Southampton; in June following he totally routed Edmund at Aſſendon, or Aſhdon, near Walden in Eſſex, and purſued him to Deerhurſt, eight miles from Glouceſter, whither he fled; and here to prevent any further effuſion of blood, the two Kings agreed to meet in this iſle of Alney, and engage in ſingle combat, their armies being ſpectators; when neither obtaining the victory, a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. But Edmund being murthered at Oxford a month after, Canute was in 1017 eſtabliſhed ſole monarch; and in 1018 he made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma widow of Ethelred, by whoſe marriage with two Engliſh Monarchs, the Normans began to have footing in England.

William the Conqueror's father was Robert 6th Duke of Normandy, youngeſt ſon of the above Richard the Good. From Edmund Ironſide, by marriage of Margaret his eldeſt daughter, (ſole heireſs to the Engliſh crown, but excluded from her inheritance by the Norman Conqueſt) with Malcolm, third King of Scotland, commonly called Canmore, deſcended King James I. of England,

is ten or twelve miles over, and capable of receiving ſhips of great burthen. From Glouceſter and Newnham ſeveral brigs are employed in the trade to London and Ireland; and a great number of barges or trows are continually going between Briſtol, Glouceſter, Tewkeſbury, Worceſter, and Bewdley; where, by means of a canal, a communication is opened with the rivers Merſey and Trent, which promiſes great advantages to the neighbouring country. The bailiwick of the Severn is in the crown.

England, and ſixth of Scotland, in whoſe perſon the imperial Britiſh, Saxon, Engliſh, Norman, and Scottiſh crowns were united. His daughter Elizabeth married Frederick king of Bohemia, prince palatine of the Rhine; and from the Princeſs Sophia, their daughter, wife of Erneſt Auguſtus, Elector of Hanover, Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, and Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, father of King George I. is deſcended our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, whoſe anceſtors, in the male line, alſo ſpring from the above Malcolm and Margaret. Their daughter Maud married Henry I. youngeſt ſon of William the Conqueror by Matilda, of the Brunſwick family, deſcended from Baldwin ſecond Count of Flanders; thus reſtoring to her what her mother had been deprived of; from this marriage came Matilda or Maud, married firſt to Henry, the fifth Emperor of Germany, and ſecondly to Geoffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by whom ſhe had Henry II. whoſe third ſon Richard I. and ſixth ſon John, ſucceſſively reigned in England. His eldeſt daughter Maud was married to Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, (whoſe poſſeſſions were Hanover, Zell, and Wolfenbuttle) progenitor of the Dukes of Brunſwick, and of Erneſt Auguſtus, Elector of Hanover, and as ſuch arch-treaſurer of the Holy Roman Empire; from whom is likewiſe deſcended the preſent King of Pruſſia, who is Elector of Brandenburgh, and Grand Chamberlain of the Empire.

The

The places for paſſing this river are, at the Lower Load, a mile below Tewkeſbury by ferry; the Haw, ſix miles above Glouceſter, about ſeven from Cheltenham by boat; at Maiſimore Bridge; the Bridge at Glouceſter; Framilode, about ten miles below Glouceſter, by boat from the paſſage-houſe on the South ſide to Weſtbury; at Newnham, two miles further down, where the river is about a mile over, and the paſſage-houſe is on the Weſt ſide of the river over to Arlingham: [Here is a ford, over which, at low water, waggons and people on horſe-back, of more reſolution than prudence, ſometimes paſs, many having loſt their lives by their raſhneſs in ſuch an attempt, and that only to ſave a trifling expence:] At Pirton in the pariſh of Lidney, to land in Berkeley pariſh; at Auſt or the Old Paſſage, between Auſt in Henbury pariſh, and Beachley in Tidenham pariſh, both in Glouceſterſhire; and the New Paſſage, between the Salt Marſh in Glouceſterſhire and Port's Keweth, near St. Pere, Monmouthſhire.*

A new, correct, and eaſy method of knowing the hours &c. to paſs at Auſt and New Paſſages, ſee after the Itinerary.

The Firſt Avon, a Britiſh name which ſignifies river, riſes near Naſeby in Northamptonſhire, enters Warwickſhire at Colthrop, and paſſing by

* A large ſum of money having been ſubſcribed towards the expence of forming a junction between the rivers Severn and Thames, to be continued from the Stroud navigation to Leachlade, in conſequence of a petition preſented to the Houſe of Commons Feb. 5, 1783, a bill has ſince paſſed for that purpoſe.

Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford, where it is navigable, runs by Eveſham to enter Glouceſterſhire, a little above Tewkeſbury, and diſcharges itſelf into the Severn about a mile below this town.

Iſis; this has generally been conſidered as the head of the Thames, which, according to the current opinion, is ſo called from the junction of the names Thame and Iſis, their water joining near Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire; but it is proved from good authority, by the learned author of the additions to Camden's Britannia, that notwithſtanding ſo plauſible an etymology, this river, which Camden and others have called Iſis and Ouſe, was anciently called Thames and Tems, before it came near the Tame.

The Thames has been reputed to riſe in the pariſh of Coats, out of a well that overflows in the winter, or in a very wet ſeaſon only; but in the ſummer this river can be traced no higher than to ſome ſprings which riſe in the pariſh of Kemble, a little South on the Foſs road, about four miles from Cirenceſter; hence it runs to Cricklade, to which place it is navigable upwards; ſo to Leachlade, Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henly, and Windſor, in its way to the great metropolis. But the Churn (Corin ſignifying the top in the Britiſh language) may with greater propriety be called the head of that river, being the higheſt ſource from where it derives its water: The name is of Britiſh original, Chevyrn ſignifying rapid. It riſes at a place known by

by the name of the Seven Springs, in the pariſh of Cubberly, on the left hand of the road from Frog-Mill to Glouceſter, about three miles and a half from Cheltenham, ten from Glouceſter, and eleven miles north of Cirenceſter.

The united waters of theſe pure ſprings are ſo copious as to drive a corn mill, a little below their ſource, and ſhape their courſe through Coleſburn, Rendcombe, North-Cerney, and ſo on to Cirenceſter; thence to South-Cerney, and joins the Thames above Cricklade, at the ſame place with the Iſis. The courſe of the Churn from the Seven Springs to this place is twenty miles; that of the Iſis, from its riſe, nine miles and half.

Avon, Briſtol Avon, takes its riſe at Tetbury in this county, which it quits immediately, and paſſing by Malmeſbury, Chippenham, Bradford, and Bath, (where it is navigable) runs to Briſtol, from thence to Kingroad, where the Briſtol ſhips firſt ſpread their ſails when outward-bound, and firſt caſt anchor on their return home. This river waſhes the Weſtern borders of Glouceſterſhire, and is the boundary between it and Somerſetſhire for about twenty miles.

By 11th and 12th of William III. chap. 23, the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the city of Briſtol are conſervators of the Avon from the above bridge there to Kingroad, and ſo down to the Severn, to the two iſlands called the Holmes. It was once propoſed to join the Avon with the Thames

Thames by a canal, and ſo compleat an inland navigation betwixt London and Briſtol, which might be eaſily carried into execution; the diſtance between the riſe of the Iſis and the Avon being about ſeven miles.

Beſides the above, there are ſeventeen rivers of leſs note in this county, among which the Wye has but little claim to a place, being a boundary between Glouceſterſhire and Monmouthſhire, at Welch Bicknor, and at St. Briavels.

Half of the wooden bridge which is built over this river at Chepſtow,* (near its confluence with the

* Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, is a place of great antiquity, ſuppoſed to be built out of the ruins of the ancient Roman city called Venta Silurum; nothing can be more delightful than the ſituation of this place, being on the ſide of a hill near the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, ſo that there is a proſpect of both thoſe rivers, with many parts of the adjacent country.

On the banks of the Wye is a ſtrong Caſtle, which formerly ſerved as a place of defence, and belonged to the Clares, Earls of Pembroke and Striguil or Strighul, and Strugle, who were alſo Lords of Chepſtow; now one of the titles of the Duke of Beaufort, to whom the caſtle belongs. His anceſtor Charles, who took the name of Somerſet, (ſon of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet) married Elizabeth daughter and heireſs of William Herbert Earl of Huntingdon, and Baron of Gower and Chepſtow, by which appellation he had ſummons to Parliament, Nov. 26, 1508, 22d Henry VII. 1514, 5th Henry VIII. he was created Earl of Worceſter and Baron of Ragland. Henry, the 5th Earl, was in 1641, 16th Charles I. created Marquis of Worceſter, which is now the title of the Duke's eldeſt ſon. Henry the third Marquis

the Severn, at which place is one of the higheſt tides in the world, the flood riſing ſometime ſixty feet)

quis being, Dec. 2, 1682, 33d Charles II. created Duke of Beaufort.

Of the above family of the Clares was Richard de Clare, ſurnamed Strongbow from his great ſtrength and ſkill in archery; who, in 1171, 16th Henry II. with Robert Fitz Stephen, on the invitation of Dermot King of Leinſter, went over to Ireland. Fitz Stephen went firſt, and landed with his forces at Waterford, took Wexford, which was given him, and there ſettled the firſt Engliſh colony in that iſland. The inhabitants of that place ſtill retain our ancient garb, and much of our language, with a mixture of Iriſh.

Strongbow married Dermot's daughter, and on his death ſucceeded to the kingdom of Leinſter, and ſoon reduced the whole iſland to ſubmiſſion; at that time it was divided into ſeven kingdoms, (like our Heptarchy) viz. Connaught, Corke, Leinſter, Oſſory, Meath, Limerick, and Ulſter; of which Rodiric King of Connaught was the chief, and exerciſed the ſame authority over the others as our Saxon Monarchs did over thoſe of the Heptarchy while it laſted. It is now divided into four large provinces, Ulſter, Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaught; ſubdivided into thirty-two counties or ſhires, has four Archbiſhops, and eighteen Biſhops.

In 1172, King Henry II. went over himſelf into Ireland, and landed at Waterford Oct. 18, at which place all the Iriſh voluntarily came to his court, and with emulation ſtrove who ſhould firſt ſwear allegiance to him; thus becoming maſter of the iſland without violence, he kept his Chriſtmas at Dublin, ſtaid ſix months here, and on his departure at Eaſter 1173, left Hugh de Laci to govern in his name, with the title of Juſticiary of Ireland. He was ſucceeded in it by Strongbow, who died

feet) is repaired by Glouceſterſhire, and the other half by Monmouthſhire.

PRODUCE *of the* COUNTY.

Corn.* Conſidering the quantities of corn brought into the county from Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire,

died in 1176, and was buried in the Chapter-houſe of the Abbey of Glouceſter.

Jan. 23, 1542, 32d Henry VIII. the Parliament of England confirmed an act paſſed in Ireland, whereby that iſland was erected into a kingdom, and thence forward the Kings of England added to their titles that of King of Ireland, of which, from 1210, 11th John, they had only been ſtiled Lords.

Ireland was by the Britons called Yverdon, by the Romans Hibernia from Ibernae, a Phœnician word, the furtheſt habitation, and by the Saxons Iren-land, that is, the county of Iren or Erin.

Camden ſuppoſes Erin to be derived from an Iriſh word ſignifying Weſt, it being the moſt Weſtern iſland of Europe.

St. Patrick was the firſt Biſhop in Ireland; he was carried captive thither from Scotland at ſixteen years of age, and died 491, aged 122. He is the tutelar Saint of Ireland, and 17th March 1783, 23d of his preſent Majeſty George III. the moſt illuſtrious order of St. Patrick was inſtituted at Dublin, and the great hall in the caſtle proclaimed from that day to be called St. Patrick's Hall.

* Water mills for grinding corn were invented by Belliſarius while beſieged in Rome by the Goths in 529.

The

Berkſhire, as well as from Herefordſhire in waggons, and from Upton upon Severn by water, there is good reaſon to think that the corn of the growth of this county is not ſufficient for its inhabitants, ſo vaſt a conſumption is there of every kind in the manufacturing and populous parts of the county.

Cheeſe. The quantity made in this county is thus accounted for; the Vale, allowing for the Severn, 500,000 acres, of which 350,000 in paſture; of theſe allow 158,000 for milch cattle, at three acres to a cow, 50,000 at three cwt. of cheeſe each, the uſual calculation, 7500 tons; to theſe add about 500 tons made in other parts of the county,—the produce will be 8000 tons, at 28l.* per ton, the average for three or four years laſt paſt, 224,000l. The greateſt part ſent to the factors

* About four-pence per pound.

The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beaſts with great labour; though Pliny mentions wheels turned by water. Wind-mills were invented in 1299.

Prices of wheat at different periods per quarter.

1193 a 1195	- -	20*s.*	
1205, 6th John	-	12*d.*	
And by reaſon of a froſt from January to March, the ſame year for a mark, or 40s. ſterling.			
1216	- -	-	12*d.*
1280	- -	-	20*s.*
1315	- -	-	40*s.*
1316	- -	-	60*s.*
1335	- -	-	40*s.**
1454	- -	-	3*s.*
1493	- -	-	4*s.*
1527	- -	-	15*s.*
1558	- -	-	14*s.*

* Equal to 20s. a buſhel now.

factors in London, beſides a great deal of an inferior kind ſold in proportion.

The beſt cheeſe is made in the hundreds of Berkeley, Thornbury, and the lower diviſion of Grumbald's Aſh, of various thickneſſes, from ten pounds to a quarter of a hundred wt. each. The thick ſort is called Double Glouceſter and

The following is a copy of the firſt Aſſize of Bread, proclaimed in 1202, 3d of John, throughout the kingdom; to be ſo that the bakers might gain three-pence in every quarter of wheat beſides the bran, and two loaves for the oven, with the following allowances:

	d.
For 4 ſervants	2
2 boys -	1½
Salt - -	½
Yeaſt - -	½
Candle -	¼
Wood -	¾
Boulting	½
per quarter	4¾

Wheat at			The Assize. The quartern white loaf well baked to weigh.	Brown.
s.	d.		s.	s.
6	0	per Quarter	16	24
5	6	——	20	28
5	0	——	24	32
4	6	——	32	42
4	0	——	36	46
3	6	——	42	54
3	0	——	48	64
2	6	——	54	72
2	0	——	62	4:0
1	6	——	77	4:8

To underſtand which, obſerve, that ſilver was then twenty-pence an ounce, and every pound of money was a pound weight, the ſhilling being the twentieth part of ſuch pound weight; whereas now every pound of ſilver (valuing ſilver at 6s. per ounce) makes 3l. 12s. or 72s. ſterling. King John was the firſt who cauſed ſterling money to be coined here.

To

Double Berkeley, and uſually ſells upon the ſpot at ſix-pence per pound, about 33l. 12s. per ton. In proportion to its ſize and thickneſs it ſhould be kept to a certain age to make it fit for the table, and when in perfection ſurpaſſes every other cheeſe, either Engliſh or Foreign.

Cyder

In the moſt ancient times, when money was firſt coined in this iſland, it was made of pure gold or ſilver, like the Hungarian ducats, Venetian zequins, &c. but afterwards, in making money, it being found convenient to have a certain quantity of baſe metal (or alloy) mixed with the gold or ſilver, the word ſterling was introduced to denote the exact proportion or degree of fineneſs which ought to be retained in coins ſo compoſed; the word being moſt probably derived from the Saxon Steore, a rule or ſtandard, this and ſterling being ſynonymous.

Though Camden and ſome others derive it from Eaſterling or Eſterling; obſerving, that in the reign of King Richard I. money coined in the Eaſt parts of Germany began to be of ſpecial requeſt in England on account of its purity, and was called Eaſterling Money; and ſome of the inhabitants of thoſe parts, called Eaſterlings, were ſoon after ſent for over, to perfect the Engliſh money, thence called Sterling for Eaſterling.

The original intention of alloy or allay was to give the minted metal a due hardneſs, that it might not waſte with wearing, and to increaſe the bulk and weight ſo as to countervail the charges of coining.

The proportion of alloy is two carats, or eight grains troy, in a pound troy of gold; eighteen penny-weights in a pound troy of ſilver.

The weight of the grain ought to be the exact weight of a grain of corn well dried, taken out of the middle of the ear.

Cyder is another article, of which more is made than conſumed in the county, to the amount perhaps of 5000l. per annum.

Styre cyder is almoſt peculiar to the Foreſt of Dean, and yields a moſt extraordinary price; but beſides this particular ſort, it is the opinion of

The alloy uſed in gold, is ſilver and copper; but in ſilver coin, copper only.

1210, King John being in Ireland, on account of ſome commotions, the whole iſland was reduced to the King's obedience as formerly; and before his return he cauſed the laws and cuſtoms of England to be eſtabliſhed for the future in Ireland: And the ſame year John de Grey, Biſhop of Norwich, whom he made his juſticiary there, cauſed money to be coined at Dublin, of the ſame weight and fineneſs as in England, that the like money might be common in both kingdoms: On this coin King John was ſtiled Lord of Ireland, being the firſt Engliſh King who had that title; which was alſo given him on his Great Seal, and on the Counter Seal Duke of Normandy and Aquitain.

The Dukedom of Normandy was reduced under the dominion of France, and united again to that monarchy by Philip II. ſurnamed L'Auguſte, 1204, 5th of King John's reign, he being the 12th Duke of the Norman race in 320 years, deſcended from Rollo the Dane, who, anno 876, 5th of Alfred, made a deſcent in England; but found that wiſe Monarch ſo well prepared to receive him, that deſpairing of procuring a ſettlement here, he reſolved to go in queſt of one in France, where Charles the Simple granted him this dukedom. The Dukes of Normandy and Aquitain are ſtill repreſented at the coronation of our ſovereigns.

All the pennies, with the head in a triangle, were Iriſh coin, that being anciently the ſhape of the Iriſh harp.

very competent judges, that the Foreſters make the beſt cyder in the kingdom.

In the year 1763, though the crop of apples was ſo great that vaſt quantities of them were ſuffered to rot for want of caſks to put the cyder in, yet even then the beſt old Styre ſold at 15l. 15s. per hogſhead, and is ſince advanced to twenty; nor can the price of it be fixed, being chiefly purchaſed by perſons of fortune: And it is aſſerted, that Glouceſterſhire cyder is worth more in the maker's cellar, than the fineſt wines in the world, in the reſpective countries of their own growth; owing to the Styre apple not being a plentiful bearer, and its cyder, from accidents altogether unaccountable, particularly liable to injury in keeping, ſo that its proving good is very precarious.

Cyder of three ſorts is equally one of the productions of the vale:—The ſtout-bodied, rough, maſculine cyder, made of Longney Ruſſet, Hagley Crab, Winter Pippin, &c.; the full-bodied, rich, pleaſant cyder, made of the Harvey Ruſſet, Woodcock, Golden Pippin, Winter Quinning, &c.; and a third ſort made of the Bodnam Apple, Fox Whelp, and different ſorts of kernel fruit, of a middle nature between the other two, as partaking of the properties of both.

There is alſo ſome Styre made in the Vale, but not in that perfection as in the Foreſt of Dean.

Perry.

Perry. The beſt of the produce of this county is made of the Tainton Squaſh Pear, the Barland Pear, and the Mad Pear. His Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, father to our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, on a tour through this county in 1750, gave it the name of Champagne d'Angleterre. It is a delicious ſprightly liquor when in perfection, but a perſon heated by exerciſe ſhould not drink of it freely.

Glouceſterſhire bacon is alſo very good, and large quantities of it are annually ſent to London and Briſtol.

Salmon is the only kind of fiſh ſent to London in any quantity, for which the metropolis pays the county about 4000l. per annum.

Coal. Moſt places in this county, within ten or twelve miles E. and N. E. of Briſtol, abound in coal mines, ſomething of the nature of that of Newcaſtle; and even the ſmall,* when wetted and thrown on a good fire, melts and forms into a very durable maſs.

* At Liege in Germany they mix the ſmall duſt of coal with loam or clay, and a ſufficient quantity of water; pound it together till well incorporated, then make it up in forms which they call hochets, (near the ſize of a brick) theſe are piled up, and when dry, make very near as good and laſting a fire as round coal, and are ſold very cheap. It is ſurprizing ſome ſuch mode has never been adopted by the poorer people in England, who might pound it with large mallets, or ſuch as the paviours uſe, inſtead of treading on it as the women do abroad.

The

The upper part of the county is ſupplied with coal out of Shropſhire down the Severn, which burns quick and lively, but is not ſo durable. This is the ſort uſed at Cheltenham, generally ſold at a guinea per ton, and in ſmall quantities at 1s. 3d. per hundred weight.

Sir Robert Atkins, in his hiſtory of this county, ſays, "That if a line were laid from the mouth of the Severn to Newcaſtle, and ſo paſſed round the globe, coal is to be found within a degree of that line, and ſcarce any where elſe in the world." What grounds he can have for ſuch an aſſertion it is difficult to determine. And a later author, Mr. Rudder, treats it as unaccountably whimſical and ridiculous, as facts and experiments are and ever will be wanting to ſupport it.

The Severn, beſides the ſalmon it produces in great plenty and truly excellent, has the ſhad, the lamprey, and the elver, alſo the botchers or ſalmon peel.

The ſhad of this river, is a ſea fiſh of the herring kind, by naturaliſts called Clupea, the flavour of which to ſome perſons is very grateful; they ſay it is like mackrel, and I take it to be the ſame with what is called the horſe mackrel in the Weſt; they are brought in large quantities to Cheltenham, and ſold cheap. The lamprey and lamprons, (only differing in their ſize, the latter being the ſmaller) for which it is more eſpecially famed, in Latin Lampetra, alſo Alabeta, (from

(from Alabes, its Greek name) Galexia, and Lumbricus Marinus, is a ſpecies of the Petromyzon. It is of a dark colour on the back, but of a fine clear light blue on the belly; has ſeveral rows of teeth, but no back bone or gills; inſtead of theſe laſt, on each ſide of the throat are ſeven holes to receive water; they grow to the weight of three and even ten or twelve pounds, and the length of two feet and a half or upwards, and are in ſeaſon from January to March and April, being then fatteſt, but in the ſummer months are harder and lean, though at all times much eſteemed and ſcarce. They are potted at Glouceſter, when in ſeaſon, in pots of different ſizes, and ſent all over the kingdom.

Some authors reckon them of good juice, and to be preferred before all fiſh. Others, that they are quite otherwiſe, and that unleſs they are well cleaned, boiled, ſtewed, or baked, and ſeaſoned with ſpices, they are hard of digeſtion and unwholeſome.

The Severn alſo produces the Elver, ſo called from a ſuppoſition that they are young eels, but are a ſpecies of fiſh which the Editor of Camden, by miſtake, ſuppoſes not to be found in any county but Somerſetſhire. If the ſpring is mild and open they generally appear about the middle of April, when they cover the ſurface of the water, more eſpecially about the mouths of rivers that empty themſelves into the Severn. They are of a dark-brown colour, about two or three inches long; the country people ſkim them up in great abundance,

dance, ſcour, and boil them, then bring them to market as white as ſnow, where they are ſold at two-pence per pound; they are either fried in cakes, or ſtewed, ſome ſtew them with ſaffron.

Great plenty of very fine eels, the produce of the Severn and the rivers flowing into it, are alſo brought to Cheltenham, and ſold from 3d. to 4d. and 6d. per pound, according to the ſize.

Of the TRADE *and* MANUFACTURES *of* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The manufactures are, Woollen Cloths of various ſorts.*

Many centuries ago the city of Glouceſter was famous for its cloth manufacture, where Brook-ſtreet, ſituated on Full Brook, was the place of habitation for clothiers, dyers, and ſhearmen; and even as lately as 1629 there was a company of clothiers in that city. It

* The clothing trade is ſo conſiderable in this county, that the other manufactures hardly deſerve to be mentioned. It is computed that 50,000 cloths are made yearly in it.

Wool was firſt manufactured in England in 1185, 31ſt Henry II. but no quantity of cloth was made till 1331, 4th Edward III. when John Kempe brought the art of weaving woollen cloth into England from Brabant, and ſettled at York; and ſeventy families of cloth-workers came from the Netherlands by King Edward's invitation, which may be looked upon as the era of the introduction of the art of making fine cloths in this kingdom.

1337,

It was conſiderable at Cirenceſter in the reign of Henry IV. who granted a charter to a company of weavers there, which ſtill ſubſiſts, and it has flouriſhed at different times in various other parts of the county. But nature pointing out the moſt convenient

1337, 11th Edward III. in a parliament held about the middle of March, it was enacted, "that no wool of Engliſh growth ſhould be exported, and that all cloth-workers ſhould be received from whatever foreign part they came, and encouraged.

1340, Thomas Blanket and ſome others, inhabitants of Briſtol, ſat up looms in their own houſes. Before this the cuſtom upon unmanufactured wool exported amounted at 50s. per ſack to 250,000l. per annum; this exceſſive cuſtom ſat our people to work, inſtructed and aſſiſted by the foreigners from Gant and Louvain, which two places, from the tenth century to this period, had furniſhed the greateſt part of Europe, and even England, with cloths manufactured from its own wool; ſome ſay their trade continued to flouriſh till the fifteenth century.

1568, 10th Elizabeth, on the Duke of Alva's perſecution of the Proteſtants in the Netherlands, weavers, dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, ſilk-throwſters, &c. came over from Flanders and ſettled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colcheſter, Maidſtone, Southampton, &c. and taught the Engliſh the making of Baize, Serges, Norwich Crapes, &c. the Baize-makers chiefly ſettled at Colcheſter.

1579, Several of the provinces of the Low Countries ſhook off the Spaniſh government, then under Philip II. and founded the republic of Holland, or Seven United Provinces; and in 1609 were by the Spaniards acknowledged independent: Ten ſtill remained to Spain, now called the Auſtrian Netherlands.

Towards

convenient ſituation for carrying on this manufacture, which requires plenty of water for driving the fulling mills and ſcouring of wool it has long ſince been ſeated principally on the borders of the little rivers and brooks in the pariſhes of

Towards the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, and of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exportation of any wool at all was abſolutely prohibited, upon pain of having the right hand ſtruck off. From that time England has been exceedingly jealous of its wool; and to prompt their vigilance, the Judges, King's Counſel at Law, and Maſters in Chancery, are in parliament ſeated on woolpacks. Accordingly, ſcarce a parliament paſſes but the prohibition has been renewed; and about the middle of the 17th century the exporting wool was made a capital crime. As the manufacture now ſtands in the kingdom, the produce of it is computed to be eight millions per annum; three-fourths conſumed at home, the reſt exported.

Linen was firſt made in England 1253, 37th Henry III. when the luxurious began to wear linen, but the generality woollen, ſhirts.

Table linen was very ſcarce in England 1320, 13th Edward II. but 1386, 9th Richard II. a company of linen-weavers from the Netherlands ſettled in London. From a ſimilar perſecution of the Proteſtants in France by Louis XIV. 1685, 1ſt James II. on the revocation of the edict of Nantz (paſſed 1598 by Henry IV. of France, by which they enjoyed toleration in that kingdom) 50,000 of them came into England, ſome thouſands of whom ſettled in Spitalfields, London, and carried on the ſilk manufactory, where their deſcendants ſtill remain; others brought the art of making chriſtal glaſſes for watches, and pictures, and jewellery to the greateſt perfection, beſides many other curious arts and manufactories, now flouriſhing in this kingdom.

Biſley,

Biſley, Hampton, Stroud, Painſwick, Woodcheſter, Horſley, Stonehouſe, Stanley, Uley, Durſley, Wotton-Underedge, and neighbouring places of leſs note, where the maſter clothiers live; but the women and children all over the county are employed in carding of wool and ſpinning of yarn.

This manufacture is divided into four branches:

The country or inland trade, which yields about 250,000l. per annum.

The army trade, and that with the drapers in London, 100,000l. per annum.

The Turkey trade, 50,000l. per annum.

The Eaſt-India Company trade, 200,000l. per annum.

For this county only, half a million.

Iron Manufacture. In the Foreſt of Dean are ſeveral furnaces and forges that afford employment for great numbers of miners, colliers, carriers, and other labourers; and by mining, which is the chief employment of the poor here, it is ſaid they can earn more than any common labourers whatever elſewhere. The Foreſters boaſt of their independency, and ſay, "that the produce of their own county is ſufficient for them without being obliged to any other part of the kingdom."

At Froombridge, in the pariſh of Frampton upon Severn, is one of the completeſt ſet of mills for making iron and ſheet ware in the kingdom. The proprietors of which have alſo a tin-plate work at Framilode.*

Braſs works: there are two, one at the Baptiſt Mills, near Briſtol, and the other at Warmley in the pariſh of Bittern, both carried on by companies of large property.

Pins. At Glouceſter is a very valuable manufactory, which in the year 1626, on the decline of the clothing trade, that the poor inhabitants might not be deſtitute of employment, was by John Tilſley, to his great honour, brought to this place, where it was ſo properly encouraged and promoted, that at preſent the manufacture returns about 20,000l. per annum† from London, beſides a very extenſive trade with the country.

* Till the year 1563 the Engliſh iron wire was all made and drawn by main ſtrength alone, in the Foreſt of Dean and elſewhere, and the greateſt part of iron wire and ready-made wool-cards were imported; but at the above period the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The firſt of which in England was erected by Godfrey Box of Liege, in 1590.

† Pins were brought from France, and firſt made in England in the year 1543, before which invention both ſexes uſed ribbons, loop holes, laces with points and tags, claſps, hooks and eyes, and ſkewers of braſs, ſilver, and gold; alſo the prickles of thorns curiouſly ſcraped, trimmed, and dried, called by the poor women in Wales Pin Draen, and have ſerved with them for the purpoſe of pins till lately.

Cards

Cards for clothiers uſe,* at Durſley, Stroud, and Wotton-Underedge.

Scarlet dying,† ſcarcely done any where in equal perfection as at Stroud.

Worſted combing at Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, and Tetbury.

Stocking Frame Knitting‡ at Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, Newent, and a few villages in that neighbourhood.

* Biſhop Blaize, patron of the wool-combers, invented the card for combing of wool; he ſuffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocleſian, anno 304.

† The art of ſcarlet dying was invented A. 1000. Till 1608, 6th James I. the Engliſh were not ſkilled in the art of dreſſing and dying Engliſh woollen manufactures, but ſent them into Holland white, and the Hollanders ſent them back when dyed, and ſold them in England; but in this year Alderman Cockaine intimating to the King and Miniſtry, that a great profit would accrue to England if the cloths were dreſſed at home, obtained a patent to dreſs and dye them, excluſive of all others; and a proclamation was publiſhed, forbidding all perſons to ſend any white cloths abroad; whereupon the Hollanders prohibited the importation of dyed cloths from England: This prohibition, and Cockaine's dying and dreſſing them worſe, and dearer, than they were in Holland, obliged the King to grant the exportation of a certain quantity, and little by little the trade returned into its old track. The art of dying was afterwards brought from the Low Countries by one Brewer, in 1643, and firſt uſed at Bow near Stratford.

‡ The ſtocking frame was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee of Cambridge, 1589, 31ſt of Elizabeth.

Carpet Weaving, lately brought to Cirenceſter by two perſons, who make all the various ſizes and patterns with good ſucceſs.

The heavy edge-tools made at Cirenceſter are in great reputation. Two families here have for ſome time enjoyed unrivalled the branch of making knives for curriers to ſhave the leather, with which the people of Birmingham are ſaid to have attempted in vain.

Harrateens, Cheneys, and a few other woollen ſtuffs, made at Cirenceſter, & ſent white to London.

Paper: fine Writing Paper* is made at Poſtlip in the pariſh of Winchcombe, at Quenington, and Abbenhall; the brown ſorts at a few other places in the county.

Felt Hats† are made at Frampton Cotterel, and employ a great many hands.

Rug

* Paper was firſt invented in the time of Alexander the Great, about three hundred and forty years before Chriſt. None made of cotton till A. D. 1000. The firſt made of linen rags in 1179 by a German. The manufacture introduced into England at Dartford in Kent, 1588, 30th Elizabeth, but ſcarce any but brown paper was made till 1687, at which time white paper began to be made.

† Men's hats were invented at Paris by a Swiſs, 1404, and firſt worn in England in the reign of Henry VII. in the fourth year of which, 1489, a ſtatute paſſed, "that no capper or hatter ſhould ſell any hat above 1s. 8d. or cap above 2s. 8d."

Hats

Rug and Blanket manufacture* at Nailſworth, Durſley, Nibley, and other places of the clothing country.

Woolſtapling, or breaking the wool, at Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, and Tetbury.

The CITY *of* GLOUCESTER.

The ancient Britiſh name was Caer Glow. Caer ſignifies a city, and Glow fair; a name it well deſerves, being a fair city; firſt built by Arviragus†

Hats were firſt manufactured in London by Spaniards in 1510, 2d Henry VIII. Before this time men and women generally wore cloſe knit woollen caps.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, high-crowned hats were worn by the men; and 1571, 13th ſame reign, a law paſſed, enacting, "that every perſon above ſeven years of age ſhould on Sundays and Holidays wear a cap of wool, knit-made, thickened and dreſſed in England by ſome of the trade of cappers,-under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every Lord, Knight, and gentleman of twenty marks land, and their heirs, and ſuch as have borne office of worſhip in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies.

* So called without doubt from Thomas Blanket, who in 1340 firſt ſat up looms for weaving in Briſtol.

† Authors differ much concerning Arviragus; ſome ſay he could not have married Claudius's daughter, as he flouriſhed in the time of Domitian, according to Juvenal; ſo he might, and yet be the perſon who withſtood Claudius on his arrival in Britain A. 44. Domitian

A. D. 47, in honour of Claudius the 5th Roman Emperor, whoſe daughter he is ſaid to have married. Antoninus Pius, the 16th Emperor, called it Glevum.

It was anciently a famous ſtation of the Romans, who, when they ſubdued this part of the iſland, were under the neceſſity of planting a colony here governed by a Conſul, (Comes) becauſe of the incurſions of the Silures,* inhabitants of the Southern part of Wales, who were the laſt that conſented to ſubmit to the Roman yoke.

The Legion at this place was called Colonia Glevum. Their Conſular-way, called the Ermine-ſtreet, beginning at St. David's in the county of Pembroke, paſſes through this city, and reaches as

tian began his reign A. 81; thus Arviragus, called alſo Meurigus, might flouriſh in both theſe reigns. He was the youngeſt ſon of Kimbelinus or Cymbeline, who reigned in Britain at the time of the birth of our Saviour; whoſe goſpel was firſt preached in this iſland, in the reign of Arviragus, A. 63, by Joſeph of Arimathea, and eleven more of the diſciples of Philip; and though Arviragus and his nobles did not embrace it, yet they favoured the preachers.

Arviragus died A. 87, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Marius, grandfather to Lucius the firſt Chriſtian King: Both he and Arviragus are ſaid to have been buried at Glouceſter.

* The Silures, the braveſt and moſt powerful of all the Britains, could not be tamed either by clemency or ſeverity.

A. 52, Oſtorius died with grief that he could not ſtop the progreſs of their victories.

far

far as Southampton in Hampſhire, and is ſuppoſed to join the Northern military way, called by Dugdale Via Icenorum, or Ikeland-ſtreet, which went from Tinmouth through the counties of York, Derby, Leiceſter, Warwick, Glouceſter, Oxford, and ſo to Wincheſter and Southampton, at ſome ſmall diſtance from this laſt place.

From the laws of Edward the Confeſſor it appears, that very conſiderable immunities and privileges were granted to theſe ways; among others they had the King's peace, i. e. ſecurity of life and goods, and upon them the perſons of men in all caſes were free from arreſts, and their goods from diſtreſs.

This city was firſt won from the Britons by Chevline, the third King of the Weſt Saxons, A. D. 570, ſoon after the fatal battle of Dirham* in this county, and was governed by a Portgreve; from their hands it was wreſted by the Mercians, whoſe kingdom began in 582, and under them flouriſhed with great honour; they kept poſſeſſion of it till the Heptarchy was diſſolved, when from a variety of circumſtances, it appears to have been one of the moſt conſiderable places in this part of the iſland, and that many of the Engliſh nobility reſided here.

According to Doomſday-Book† it paid twenty-ſix pounds yearly to the King, which being pounds of

* Dyrham is nine miles from Bath.

† Where it is ſtiled a city, when few other places had

of ſilver, amounted to 78l. equal (according to the ſpecific value of money at preſent, compared with that of the above period) to 1,700l. Beſides the above ſum, it was obliged to furniſh the King every year twelve ſextaries of honey of eight quarts each, and thirty-ſix dicres of iron of ten bars each, and one hundred rods of iron to make nails for the King's ſhips;* beſides ſome other ſmall cuſtoms for the King's houſhold.

In the time of King Edward the Confeſſor† it was an ancient borough, the inhabitants of which were ſtiled the Burgeſſes of the town of Glouceſter, and ſo they continued to be, till King John‡ by

had obtained that title, and London bore the name of Burgh, which might mean the ſame.

* Forging of iron ſeems to have been at that time its principal manufactory.

† He was the ſeventh ſon of Ethelred by Queen Emma, and the firſt King who collected all the laws of his predeceſſors into one book, the origin of our common law. The firſt alſo who ſigned his patents with the ſeal now called the King's Broad Seal or Great Seal; Lambard affirms King Edward brought the uſe of it from Normandy, and with it the name of Chancellor. He made choice of this place to entertain his brother-in-law Euſtace, Earl of Boulogne, when on a viſit to him in 1051, and held a great aſſembly of his nobles in the ancient building in the monaſtery, now called the Long Work-houſe, where Henry I. afterwards held a like aſſembly.

‡ Being beſieged in the tower of London by the Barons, headed by Robert Fitz Walter, the general, he agreed to meet them at Runnemede, (or the Mead of Council, as

by his Letters Patent incorporated them, with the privilege of keeping a market. He alſo enlarged

as treaties concerning the peace of the kingdom had in ancient times been held there) where he granted them Magna Charta, the great charter of the Engliſh liberties, conſiſting of ſeventy-nine articles, ſigned by him in Runingmede, between Windleſore [Windſor] and Stanes, [Staines] 15th of June, 1215, and 17th of his reign. Two copies of this charter, as old as King John's time, one with the broad ſeal, are now in the Cotton Library.

At the ſame time he granted the charter of Foreſts, conſiſting of eighteen articles, of which there is no original extant, or any copy older than the firſt of Henry III. 1216, when he confirmed them both.

Some hiſtorians date the era of our Parliaments from the meeting in Runnemede; but the firſt writs for Sheriffs to return two Knights of the Shire as repreſentatives of each county, and for each city and borough, to ſend as many citizens and burgeſſes, were iſſued January 20, 1265, 49th Henry III. and may more properly be reckoned the epocha of the Houſe of Commons in its preſent ſtate. The firſt Parliament, in which the Lords and Commons ſat together, was held 1330, 4th Edward III. in a building, now a barn, at Eltham in Kent, where formerly was a royal palace.

King John was the firſt of the Kings of England who wrote himſelf in his grants, in the plural number, nos, we, pro nobis, et heredibus noſtris, for us and our heirs; all before him wrote Ego, I, &c.

King Henry III. reigned 56 years and 4 weeks; he firſt fixed the weights and meaſures as follows:

An Engliſh penny, called a ſterling, (our pennyweight) round and without clipping, was to weigh 32 wheat corns, taken out of the midſt of the ear.

20 ſuch pennies	1 ounce.
12 ounces	1 pound.
8 pounds	1 gallon wine
8 gallons wine	a London buſhel.
8 buſhels	one quarter.

its juridiction over ſeveral places in the neighbourhood, and granted them power to hold places of the crown, keep a coroner, beſides many other valuable privileges, which it ſtill enjoys. His ſon Henry III. was crowned in the Abbey here 1216.

King Edward I. in the ſixth year of his reign, A. D. 1278, held a Parliament here, wherein were enacted ſeveral good laws concerning the liberties and franchiſes of the nation, now called the Statutes of Glouceſter, and are often quoted in the courts of law.

Richard II. alſo held a Parliament here in 1378, and was lodged in the monaſtery with his whole court.

Richard III. who had been Duke of Glouceſter, had ſuch a reſpect for this city, that he made it a county incorporate under a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and added to it the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's-Barton, gave it the Sword and Cap of Maintenance, with many other privileges, of which it does not ſeem to have availed itſelf; as in the 27th of the reign of King Henry VIII. 1536, an order was made, that if any perſon ſuffered his houſe to fall to decay, and did not rebuild it within three years, he was to loſe his title to his Freehold, and the Lord of the manor was at liberty to build upon it, and if he neglected to do it in three years, then the Corporation might build for their own uſe, and on their neglect for three

three years, the firſt owner might re-enter, which ſtatute had its deſired effect, and the city was ſoon rebuilt. Henry VIII.* confirmed all former grants and charters; and on erecting a Biſhoprick here September 3, 1541, 39th of his reign, by a particular clauſe in his charter, ordered that the whole town be thenceforth and for ever a city.

In 1671, 22d Charles II. this city forfeited its charter, which was ſurrendered, and was the firſt

* In September 1521, King Henry finiſhed his book againſt Luther, concerning the Seven Sacraments, on which Pope Leo 10th called an Aſſembly of the Cardinals, and after a long debate, what title would be moſt proper, gave him the glorious one of 'Defender of the Faith,' which, by a bull then drawn up, was confirmed on him and the Kings of England, his ſucceſſors. March 22, 1531, at a general convocation of the clergy, he was, for his zeal againſt the Lutherans, acknowledged ſole protector and ſupreme head of the church; which title was confirmed by Parliament 1534, when the papal authority was entirely aboliſhed in England, and the firſt-fruits and tenths granted the King; an act was alſo paſſed, that when a biſhopric became vacant, he ſhould for the future ſend to the chapter a Congè d'Elire, (or permiſſion to chuſe) and in caſe the election was not over in twelve days after ſuch licence, then to belong to the Sovereign. This reformation was forwarded by Edward VI.; and 1548, the ſecond of his reign, the church ſervice was firſt ſung in Engliſh.

The name of Proteſtants began at the diet of Spires 1529, when ſeveral of the German ſtates proteſted againſt a decree of the diet to ſupport the doctrines of the church of Rome. The proteſting ſtates were, the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh, the Landgrave of Heſſe, and the Princes of Lunenburgh.

that

that King took into his hands; upon proper application April 13, 1673, 24th of his reign, their former privileges were confirmed, and it was erected into a free city and county of itſelf for ever, but it coſt the corporation 679l. 4s. 9d. to procure this charter; by which the corporation muſt conſiſt of thirty members at leaſt, but cannot exceed forty, of whom the Mayor and Aldermen are twelve, the reſt common-council. Every ſon of a burgeſs is free born, and as ſuch intitled to his freedom.

The city of Glouceſter, in its preſent ſtate, is very handſome, three miles in circumference, the capital of the ſurrounding county, to which it gives name. It is ſituated in lat. 51. 49. long. 101 miles Weſt from London, in the midſt of the fine and extenſive vale of Glouceſter, by ſome called the vale of Eveſham, but moſt writers have given it the former name. It is 37 miles N. N. E. from Briſtol, 25 S. W. from Worceſter, 32 S. from Hereford, 26 E. from Monmouth, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ from Cheltenham, commonly called 10. The river Severn flows on the Weſt ſide of it, where is a convenient key and wharf; it is the firſt port upon that river, with its proper officers, viz. a cuſtomer and collector, a comptroller, a ſearcher, a ſurveyor, and two boat-men; a privilege granted this city by Queen Elizabeth,* by

* When the Spaniſh Armada threatened an invaſion, the city of Glouceſter armed one hundred men for the Queen's ſervice. She again encouraged the Reformation, and after a reign of 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days, expired 24th of March, O. S. 1603, aged 70, and in her ended the name of the Tudors.

charter dated 20th of June, in the 22d year of her reign.

From the middle of the city, where the four principal ſtreets meet, there is a deſcent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

The four ſtreets, well paved and enlightened by lamps, are, the Weſtgate, which is the principal ſtreet, being 938 yards (near a mile) long, from the top to the Weſtgate; the Eaſtgate-ſtreet is 294 yards, from the croſſing of the four principal ſtreets to the Eaſt-gate; the upper North-gate-ſtreet 180 yards long, from the croſſing of the ſtreet to the upper North-gate; and the Southgate-ſtreet, 391 yards long, as above. The buildings extend conſiderably beyond all theſe gates, except the Weſt; without the Eaſt-gate the extent is near half a mile, and called Barton-ſtreet; without the North-gate half a mile; and without the South-gate a quarter of a mile, called Littleworth.

The following perſons are, by charter or preſcription, officers in the city of Glouceſter:—The Mayor; who is alſo clerk of the market, and the Marſhal and Steward of the King's Houſhold, when his Majeſty is in the city; the High Steward, commonly a nobleman; the Recorder; the two Members of Parliament; the twelve Aldermen, out of whom the mayor is choſen; who, at the end of his mayoralty, is generally the coroner, and preſident of the hoſpitals; the Town-

Clerk; the two Sheriffs, choſen out of the common council; the Common Council, in number twenty-ſix; the Treaſurer; the Chamberlain; the Sword Bearer; the twelve Conſtables for the four wards; four for the Weſt, four for the North, two for the Eaſt, and two for the South; the four Serjeants at Mace, two for the Mayor, and one for each Sheriff; the Crier or Day Bell-man; a Water Bailiff; four Porters; a night Bell-man and Goaler; a Beadle and Provoſt Marſhal.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and other principal officers, to be elected on the Monday next after Michaelmas-day; twenty of the Common Council muſt be preſent; and for not proceeding in this regular way in the year 1671, they were ſerved with a quo warranto, and ſurrendered their charter, afterwards renewed as above.

There are twelve companies in the corporation, who attend on the Mayor with their ſtreamers upon ſolemn occaſions:—

1 Mercers, under which are alſo included Apothecaries and Grocers
2 Weavers
3 Tanners
4 Butchers
5 Smiths and Hammermen, among which are Ironmongers, Cutlers, Sadlers, and Glaziers
6 Bakers
7 Joiners and Coopers
8 Shoe-makers
9 Metal-men, to which belong Gold-ſmiths, Braziers, Pewterers, and Pin-makers
10 Taylors
11 Barbers
12 Glovers

Beſides

Beſides which, there were formerly, the companies of Cappers and Furriers, Shearmen, Dyers, Cooks and Innholders, Clothiers, Haberdaſhers, and Brewers.

Borough Engliſh (whereby lands and eſtates deſcended to the youngeſt ſon, and were forfeited to the King for felony but for a year and a day) was an ancient cuſtom and privilege enjoyed by the town and ſome part of the county of Glouceſter; and confirmed by a ſtatute made the 17th Edward II. called the ſtatute of Glouceſter; but is now loſt through diſuſe, and not claimed in any part of the county; hence aroſe the ſaying, "the father to the bough, the ſon to the plough."

The markets here are on Wedneſday and Saturday.

There are four fairs annually, 25th March and two following days, granted by King James I.; the Eve and Feaſt of St. John, and five ſucceeding days, (22d to 29th of June) granted by Edward III. 1356; Barton fair, 17th September, granted by Edward IV. 1466; the 17th November, and two days after, by James I.

In 1643, this city being in poſſeſſion of the parliament's forces, was beſieged by the King, and his Nephew Prince Rupert; and Colonel Maſſey, the Governor, ſummoned to ſurrender; who undauntedly returned for anſwer, that he was ſworn to keep the city for his Majeſty, by both houſes of parliament, and ſo he would by God's help; and though the garriſon was reduced to great hard-

ſhips, having only two or three barrels of powder, and proviſions ſhort in proportion, it withſtood all their attacks, till the Earl of Eſſex coming to its relief, obliged the King to raiſe the ſiege on the 5th of September, and retire with an army of 3000 men to Painſwick-hill. But in conſequence of this oppoſition, on the reſtoration, the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's Barton were taken from them by act of parliament, and returned to the out-county; and the walls pulled down; beſides which, the city ſuffered 26,000l. damage by the ſiege, and ſix churches out of eleven were deſtroyed. Five now remain, and are entire, beſides the Cathedral, viz.

1. St. Mary de Load, near the Cathedral, belonging to a remarkable large pariſh, called the Mother Church, with a very low tower, and a ring of 6 bells.

There is a common tradition that King Lucius was buried in this church. K. Collier in his hiſtorical diſcription mentions the ſeveral hiſtorians who take notice of it.

2. St. John the Baptiſt, in the Northgate-ſtreet, with a neat ſpire, and a ring of five bells.

The Magdalen, generally called St. James's Hoſpital, for nineteen paupers, with 1s. 6d. each; and St. Margaret's Hoſpital for nine poor men, with 2s. each weekly, are in this pariſh.

3. St. Michael, near where the croſs ſtood, a neat ſpire, and ſix bells. The two pariſhes of St. Mary de Grace and St. Aldart, the churches deſtroyed in the rebellion, were united to this pariſh, but

but at the reſtoration the former was nullified, and has remained a diſtinct pariſh ever ſince.

The Blue-Coat Hoſpital, erected by Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning, Berks, for twenty boys, ſix of whom are to leave it every year, and have 10l. each to bind them apprentices, is in this pariſh.

There are alſo ten men and ten women, who have each a blue gown or cloak, and a pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a ſhirt or ſhift, every year; and if any money remains at the year's end, it is by the founder's order to be diſpoſed of to female ſervants, who have lived ſeven years in one ſervice.

4. St. Mary de Cript, in the Southgate-ſtreet, a very neat ſpire, and an excellent ring of bells.

All Saints was a diſtinct pariſh till demoliſhed in the wars 1643; it is now converted to the Tolſey.

St. Owen's, the church of which was deſtroyed as above, is alſo united to this; in which are, a Free School, founded 38th Henry VIII. 1547, by Joan Cook, widow of Alderman Cook; and St. Kimbro's hoſpital, built by Sir Thomas Bell, for ſix poor people.

15. St. Nicholas, in the Weſtgate-ſtreet, with a ſpire and ring of ſix bells.

A little below this church is the poſt-office.

St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, founded by Henry III. for twenty-four men and three women, with

a weekly allowance of 2s. 6d. each, and a chamber; and for maintaining a miniſter, phyſician, maſter, and ſurgeon; is in this pariſh.

St. Catherine's, alias St. Oſwald's.

The Dean and Chapter of Briſtol, who had the rectory advowſon of the vicarage and impropriation, granted them 34th Henry VIII. allow a vicar 10l. per annum, to baptize, viſit the ſick, and bury. The church was demoliſhed 1643.

Trinity Church is a vicarage, without any revenue or incumbent; the pariſh was, by an ordinance of parliament 1648, united to St. Nicholas. 1689 the church, which for a long time had been in a ruinous condition, was taken down to ſave the charge of repairing; the tower being a beautiful ſtructure was left ſtanding, as of publick uſe and an ornament to the city. But by virtue of an act of parliament 23d George II. taken down alſo, and the materials purchaſed and uſed in rebuilding the church of Upton upon Severn. The ſite of the church is now occupied as a market.

Beſides many very conſiderable private donations in all theſe pariſhes, which at once prove both the riches and liberality of the inhabitants of this city and its neighbourhood.

The charity ſchool and workhouſe was founded by Timothy Nourſe, eſq; who gave 100l. for ever towards it; and by an act of parliament paſſed 1764, the guardians are to aſcertain what money will be neceſſary for the maintenance of the poor, which

which muſt be certified to the mayor, and levied by the church-wardens and overſeers of the reſpective pariſhes.

In the year 1756 a ſubſcription was opened, and carried on with great ſucceſs, under the auſpices of Norborn Berkeley, the late Lord Botetourt, and the Honourable and Rev. Dr. Talbot, for eſtabliſhing a county infirmary at this place; each of them contributing to ſo noble a charity in a meaſure adequate to their generoſity and public ſpirit.

On a ſufficient ſum being raiſed, a piece of ground was purchaſed in the Southgate-ſtreet, and a handſome and commodious building begun, (towards which his late Majeſty granted 9,200 feet of timber out of the Foreſt of Dean) and was opened for the reception of patients in 1760, having coſt 6200l.

This extenſive charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions amounting to 970l. or thereabout, and the intereſt of 12,000l. placed out on different ſecurities.—The whole governed by ſuch rules, and conducted in ſo orderly and prudent a manner, as juſtly to deſerve the liberal benefactions ſometimes left it, and univerſal countenance.

The number of patients conſtantly in the houſe, on an average, are 112. Of thoſe admitted and diſcharged in the year, 600 and upwards; beſides above 300 out-patients. The total annual expence from 1800l. to 2000l.

The

The Tolſey, or Toll-booth, was anciently, and is now, employed for the public affairs of the city; firſt built in 1565, but demoliſhed in 1602, when a council chamber and room under it were erected; but 1648 the North wall of All-Saints church, deſtroyed in the rebellion, was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the Sheriffs, and other public uſes. The whole, by act of parliament 23d George II. taken down and rebuilt from the ground, with a handſome front. Here the Mayor and Juſtices for the city, and in-county, hold the quarter ſeſſions, and tranſact all public buſineſs. But the Booth-hall or Guildhall, rebuilt 1606, is by the charter of the city made ſubject to the juriſdiction both of the out-county and of the city; and is the place for the holding quarter ſeſſions for the out-county, the aſſizes for the trial of criminals and all civil cauſes of importance. They are both in Weſtgate-ſtreet.

1689, November 30th, firſt of William and Mary, a court of conſcience was eſtabliſhed in this city, as well as in Briſtol and Newcaſtle.

The caſtle was built in the time of William the Conqueror; part of it is now leaſed out by the crown, and the reſt ſerves for a priſon, one of the beſt in England.

There is a large reſervoir (ſaid to have been made by the late Colonel Selwyn at his ſole expence) about a mile diſtant from the city, at the foot of Robin Hood's Hill; whence the water is conveyed

conveyed by pipes to a ſquare baſon in the centre of the city, and from that into four channels, one paſſing through each of the four principal ſtreets. Near the reſervoir is a ſmall public houſe, kept by the man who takes care of the water.

Of the FOUNDATION *of the* ABBEY *of* GLOUCESTER.

Sir William Dugdale ſays, "Tradition informs us that a biſhop and preachers were appointed at Glouceſter A. 180, by Lucius, (named alſo Lever Maur) the firſt Chriſtian King;" who, in 177, ſent Eleuanus and Medwinus to Eleutherus (12th Biſhop of Rome, from A. 176, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, till A. 192, the firſt year of the reign of his ſon Commodus) to requeſt him to ſend miſſionaries to Britain; and Fugacius and Damianus were ſent for that purpoſe.*

Sir William alſo ſays, "That Eldad was Biſhop A. 489, and Dubritius A. 522, and that Glouceſter was one of the three Archiepiſcopal Sees, (viz. London, York, and Glouceſter) erected by Lucius."†

* The original epiſtle in Latin from Eleutherus to King Lucius, bearing date A. D. 180, is in the Cotton library.

† The laſt was removed to Menevia, St. David's, for the ſake of St. David; but of this there can be no certainty, as all the annals of thoſe times were burnt during the wars with the Pagans.

William

William of Malmeſbury affirms, "That the foundation of the monaſtery here was laid by Wulphere 6th King of the Mercians, A. 679;* but here muſt be ſome miſtake in the date, as he died A. 675. That there was one begun is evident, from the grant made A. 681 by Ethelred, his ſucceſſor, to his kinſman Oſric, (who in 718 was eighteenth King of Northumberland) of the ground on which the monaſtery was built, beſides the town of Glouceſter, and many other lands in the county of Glouceſter, with a very great ſum of money, (having in the firſt year of his reign appointed him governor of the Wicces) on condition,——

Firſt; That he ſhould finiſh and compleat the monaſtery already begun.

Secondly; That he ſhould place therein certain perſons who ſhould intend the worſhip of God, and preſcribe them rules for a canonical life.

Thirdly; That he ſhould conſtitute and appoint his ſiſter Kyneburgh to be firſt abbeſs, and ſettle and confirm all thoſe poſſeſſions on her. In conſequence of this, Oſric built and endowed a moſt ſtately monaſtery of Nuns, dedicated to St. Peter, near the place where the cathedral now ſtands.

682—Said Kyneburgh, ſiſter to Oſric, and daughter of King Penda, who had been wife of Alkfryd 15th King of Northumberland, was appointed firſt abbeſs, and took care to ſee the monaſtery

* In a MS. it is ſaid Wulphere began it in 672.

naſtery finiſhed; when it was conſecrated by Theodore, Archbiſhop of York, and Boſil or Baſil, firſt Biſhop of Worceſter; ſhe preſided over it twenty-nine years.

714—Eadburgh, who had been wife of Wulphere or Wulfred, (the perſon mentioned by William of Malmſbury to have begun it) was appointed ſecond abbeſs, and preſided twenty-five years.

739—Evah, (ſome call her Gaſſe) who had been Queen, and wife of Ethelred, was appointed third abbeſs, and preſided thirty-three years. Some authors ſay ſhe began in 735, and preſided only thirty years; but the above is the moſt exact calculation I have been able to form. After her death there was a vacancy in this monaſtery fifty years, by the bloody wars with the Danes, during which it was ruined and deſtroyed.

821—Bernulfe, 16th King of the Mercians, new built this monaſtery in another form, and inſtead of Nuns ſubſtituted an order of ſecular preachers, who were married, and continued two hundred years.

1022—Canute, at the inſtigation of Wolſtan, Biſhop of Worceſter, ejected the preaching clerks, and eſtabliſhed in their places regular monks of the order of St. Benedict; and made Edrick, one of the ſeculars, firſt abbot.

1058—Wolſtan, a monk of Worceſter, was by Aldred or Alfred, (who in 1047 was Biſhop of that dioceſe) made ſecond abbot. Which Alfred, afterwards

afterwards Archbiſhop of York, who crowned King William the Conqueror,* built the church new from the ground, at ſome diſtance from the place where it ſtood before, and nearer the ſkirts of the town; but retained in mortgage divers lands belonging to the monaſtery to reimburſe himſelf, and finiſhed it 1061.

Sir William Dugdale ſays, "Alfred began it in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and finiſhed it 7th of ſaid reign," which is only 1049; he muſt mean 17th rather, 1059, as coming nearer this time.

1072—Serlo, chaplain to King William,† was made third abbot, and found only two monks and eight

* He alſo crowned his Queen Matilda on Whitſunday 1068. King William was crowned every year.

† Who in the 20th year of his reign kept his Chriſtmas here, as he had done 1084; but this year 1085 he held a court here for five days, where he was attended by his great men; and the clergy afterwards held a ſynod for three days. He commonly kept his Eaſter at Wincheſter.

In his reign, or a little before, ſurnames firſt came to be uſed in England; but not among the common people till the reign of Edward II. when ſettled, it is ſaid, by act of parliament. The cognomen was uſed by the Romans (beſides the general name of the race or family called Gentilitium) to diſtinguiſh the branch of the family; they had alſo a third called Agnomen, on account of ſome perſonal diſtinction as Africanus, &c. in this they were imitated by the Anglo-Saxons, as Edgar the Peaceable, &c. but theſe being a kind of nick-name, (if

eight ſcholars in it, ſo much was their number diminiſhed by Alfred's having been made Archbiſhop of York. He procured very great donations to the monaſtery, and alſo recovered the lands Aldred had retained as a mortgage. He rebuilt the church, the firſt ſtone of which was laid 1089 by the Biſhop of Hereford, in the preſence of Abbot Serlo, on the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul.

1100—It was finiſhed, and on the 15th of July conſecrated by Sampſon, Biſhop of Worceſter; Gundulph, Biſhop of Rocheſter; and Henry, Biſhop of Bangor; and dedicated to St. Peter.

1102—It was with the city conſumed by fire.

1104—Abbot Serlo died, leaving one hundred monks in this monaſtery; and Peter, then prior, was made fourth abbot.

This church appears to have been twice deſtroyed by fire.*

M 1296

(if I may uſe the expreſſion) did not deſcend to the ſon; ſo differed from the ſurname, properly derived from names of places, offices, or the addition of ſon; as Roger de Laci, Roger of Laci. If the father's name was Roger, the ſon was Hodgſon, if Walter, Watſon: In offices William (the) Chamberlain, Walter (the) Cook, dropping the Doomſday Book is the oldeſt record in which they are to be found; Godefridus *de Mannevilla, &c.* or Gulielmus *filius oſberni, &c.* Eudo, *Dapifer*, Giſlibertus Cocus, in France, where introduced in the year 987; they were written originally thus, de Bourbon Louis, therefore called ſurnames from being written ſur, *over.*

* 1214, 1223—But the damages were ſoon repaired by the devotion and munificence of that age, when blind zeal

1296—King Edward I. built the college-gate, ſtill called King Edward's Gate.

The preſent cathedral,* dedicated to St. Peter, affirmed

zeal conſtruing rich and magnificent church endowments to be meritorious, and works of ſuper-erogation, occaſioned the act of Mortmain to be paſſed 1279, 7th Edward I. to prevent the alienation of lands, &c. to any guild fraternity &c. without leave of the King or Lord of the manor; as by ſuch alienation they fell into hands from which they never reverted to the donor, or any temporal or common uſe; therefore called Mortmain or Mainmort, a dead hand, in which light theſe were regarded.

*Dimenſions of the Cathedral.

	Length.	Breadth.	Heighth.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
The Lady's Chapel - - -	90	27	66
Body of the church - -	171 9	85	69
Choir to the altar - -	141	37½	84
Between the church and choir	21		
Between the altar and lady's chapel - - -	15		
Church and chapel - -	420 9		
North and South aiſles - -	46	34	66
Paſſage from the choir to the lady's chapel - - -		19	31
Each cloyſter - - -	147	13	16½
Church on the outſide - -			85½
Tower, which ſtands in the centre, to the Battlements - -			198
From the Battlements to the pinnacle - - - -			25½
The porch - - - -	21	18	25½
Church from Eaſt to Weſt -	420		
Ditto from North to South -	144		

The

affirmed by travellers to be one of the beſt pieces of architecture in England, was begun to be built, as it now ſtands, by John Thokey, who had been Sub-Prior, and was 1306 elected ſeventeenth abbot. In 1318 he rebuilt the South aile; and 1327 brought the body of Edward II. from Berkeley caſtle, and buried it honourably here. The vaſt offerings at whoſe ſhrine, and the contributional aſſiſtance of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, enabled him and the ſucceeding abbots to compleat it.

1329—Abbot Thokey through weakneſs of age reſigned, and was ſucceeded by John Wigmore the prior, made eighteenth abbot. He built the Grange at Highnam.

1351—Thomas Horton, the ſacriſt, was promoted to be twentieth abbot, and built the North aile, and a great hall, where a parliament was afterwards held.

1381—Walter Frowceſter,* the chamberlain, twenty-ſecond abbot.—He procured from Pope Urban a grant of the Mitre, Ring, Sandals, and Dalmatic, and began building the neat cloyſters, no where to be equalled for curious ceiling and ornamental workmanſhip.

The tower has a ring of eight bells, and in a loft under theſe, one weighing about 6,500lbs.; its diameter five feet ten inches.

*Sir Robert Atkyns calls him Trowceſtre, but Frowceſtre is moſt likely to have been his name from Froceſter or Froſter, about twelve miles from this place.

1419—John Morwent, twenty-fourth abbot, built the beautiful frontiſpiece at the Weſt end, from the ground.

1450—Thomas Seabrook, twenty-ſixth abbot, began building the ſtately tower, ſo juſtly admired for its curious architecture, and appointed Robert Tully, a monk of this church, afterwards Biſhop of St. David's, to take care of the finiſhing it.

1457—Richard Hanly, twenty-ſeventh abbot, laid the foundation of the Virgin Mary's Chapel, a very beautiful building, finiſhed by William Farley, twenty-eighth abbot, in 1472.

At the diſſolution of religious houſes, Abbot Parker was the thirty-third and laſt abbot. He adorned and beautified the South-gate of the church, called King Edward's Gate. This abbey was reſigned to the King by the Prior, and not by the Abbot; and the revenues, according to Sir William Dugdale, amounted to 1946l. 5s. 9d. per annum, (a vaſt ſum in thoſe days) when it was ſecularized, and though a mitred abbey, and had great privileges, it had remained under the viſitation of the Biſhop of Worceſter till this period. On the 3d of September, A. D. 1541, 33d Henry VIII. it was erected into a Biſhoprick, with a Dean and Chapter.

John Wakeman, (alias Wick) B. D. the laſt abbot of Tewkſbury, being the King's chaplain, was the firſt Biſhop. The pious and learned Dr. John Hooper was the ſecond, (though firſt proteſtant biſhop) and for being ſo ſtrenuous to promote

mote the reformation, was by Queen Mary cauſed to be burnt before the gate of the cathedral, thinking ſhe could not fix a greater indignity upon him.

The firſt Dean was William Jennings, B. D. (the laſt prior of St. Oſwald) a monk of St. Peter's abbey, being alſo one of the King's chaplains. Here once in three years is held a meeting of the three choirs of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Hereford, in the month of Auguſt. In the year 1783 it will be at Glouceſter, and the following year at Hereford.

The whiſpering place is a long gallery from one ſide of the choir to the other, built in an octagonal form, with three ſides taken off, and contrived ſo as not to darken the great Eaſt window of the choir, behind which it ſtands. The diſtance from the firſt to the fifth corner is 25 yards; at the firſt of which, if any perſon whiſper, every ſyllable may be heard diſtinctly at the other, though the paſſage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window.*

The city of Glouceſter has given the title of Earl and Duke to the following perſonages:—

During the time the Romans were in poſſeſſion of Britain, Glouceſter was governed by a

* Beſides the perſons already mentioned, Robert de Courtoiſe or Courthoſe, (eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror) who died in Cardiff Caſtle 1134, was buried in the choir here.

Conſul, anciently ſignifying an Earl or Count. What we call County was by the ancient Britons called a Conſulate, Conſulatus; and Viſcounts, Vicecomites, by them Vice-Conſuls.

While the Saxon Heptarchy laſted, the principal magiſtrate in towns was, a Port Greve or Port Grave,* and by ſuch a one this city was then governed.—Chambers derives this word from Port, a port or other town, and Geref a governor. Why may it not be derived, as I rather think it is, from Port a town, and the German word Graf, a Count or Earl?† By all which it appears, that

* The Sheriff, or Shire-reve, i. e. præfect of the Shire, from the Saxon Gerefa, contracted into Grefa, and Greve, and Grave; Burgraves, and Mark, or Mar-grave, are Judges of the Burroughs and Marches.

† Earl ſeems to be the moſt ancient title among our Engliſh nobility, and the firſt degree of it next to that Prince. Hugh Lupus had the firſt grant of an hereditary Earldom after the conqueſt.

It is the common opinion that the Barons, after this period, were the ſame with the Thanes in the Saxon times.

The firſt Duke in England was Edward the Black Prince, ſon of Edward III. created Duke of Cornwall 1337, 11th Edward III. and ever ſince the King of England's eldeſt ſon is born with this title; thoſe of Prince of Wales, and Earl of Cheſter, are by creation. Since the acceſſion of King James I. the King's eldeſt ſon is alſo born Duke of Rotheſay, and Seneſchal, or Great Steward of Scotland.

The firſt Marquis was Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis of Dublin 1385, 8th Richard II.

The

that Glouceſter has ever been a place of great conſequence, and looked upon as an Earldom.

Camden ſays, "That ſome have impoſed on the world, and made William Fitz Euſtace to be the firſt Earl of Glouceſter, but that great Antiquary believes there never was any ſuch perſon, nor indeed do I find him mentioned by any of the Engliſh hiſtorians."

Sir William Dugdale mentions Eldol, as firſt Earl of Glouceſter in 461, who in 489 charged through the Pagan army, and took Hengiſt the Saxon (who laid the foundation of the monarchy of Britain) priſoner,* and afterwards ſlew him.

The above author ſays, "That Swayne, eldeſt ſon of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and brother-in-

The firſt Viſcount on record, and who ſat in Parliament by that name, was John Viſcount Beaumont, created 18th Henry VI.

* For his having, on the 1ſt of May 474, treacherouſly maſſacred 300 Britiſh nobles, whom, with Vortigern their King, he had invited to a treaty of peace at Ambreſbury in Wiltſhire; when Earl Eldol, with a hedge ſtake, having no other weapon, ſlew 17 of the Saxons, (ſome authors ſay ſeventy) and eſcaped to Glouceſter. The Britons came unarmed, but the Saxons had their ſeaxes, ſhort ſwords or daggers, concealed, (from wearing which it is ſaid they took their names, as the Quirites did from Quiris, a ſhort ſpear; and the Scythians from Scytten, to ſhoot with a bow) and on the ſignal, 'Nimed eure Seaxes,' pull out your daggers, they fell on the unarmed Engliſh Nobles. In memory of this maſſacre, Ambroſius is ſaid to have built Stonehenge near Saliſbury.

The Saxon arms are two ſhort Swords or Daggers croſſed.

law

law to Edward the Confeſſor, was Earl of Glouceſter," which others alſo make mention of: This Swayne died in Syria, returning from a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem.

Brictric, the Saxon, was Lord of Glouceſter, immediately before the conqueſt; but at the inſtigation of Maud, (Matilda) wife to the Conqueror, for having formerly refuſed to marry her, he was thrown into priſon, and his poſſeſſions ſeized.

1109, 9th Henry I. Robert Fitz Roy* (a natural ſon of King Henry I. by Neſta, daughter of Rees

* This Robert (who is ſtiled alſo Conſul of Glouceſter) behaved with great valour and honour, in aſſerting the title of his half ſiſter the Empreſs Maud, (to whom, in the years 1127 and 1130, during the life of her father Henry I. the oath of fealty had been taken as his heir) againſt King Stephen, (ſon of Alice, third daughter of William the Conqueror) who, on the death of Henry, uſurped the crown, and at the battle of Lincoln 1140, was taken priſoner by Earl Robert, refuſing to ſurrender to any but him. Maud was then acknowledged Queen, and had the crown delivered to her at Wincheſter; (formerly the capital) where, after having endured a two months ſiege with Earl Robert and the King of Scotland, in a ſally from the caſtle on the 14th September 1141, the Earl fell into the hands of the forces under Stephen's Queen, and his ſon Euſtace de Boulogne; and was reckoned of ſuch conſequence as to be exchanged for King Stephen, and the exchange deemed equal. He died at Glouceſter October 31, 1147, of a fever, and was buried in the monaſtery of St. James at Briſtol, which he had founded.

King

Rees ap Owen, Prince of South Wales) marrying Mabel, daughter of Robert Fitz Hamon, Lord of Corboille in Normandy, and by William Rufus, created Lord of Tewkeſbury, the Barony of Glouceſter, and other great poſſeſſions, by that means reſting in her huſband, he was by the King, his father, made firſt Earl of Glouceſter, after the Norman conqueſt; he died 1147, September 10.

William, his ſon and heir, having only three daughters, that the Earldom might not be divided, conſtituted John, younger ſon of Henry II. his heir; who 1189, 1ſt Richard I.* married Iſabel,

King Stephen died 25th October 1154, eleven months after he had ſettled the ſucceſſion on Henry Fitz-Empreſs; having reigned eighteen years, ten months, and twenty-four days, in an almoſt uninterrupted ſeries of troubles.

The Empreſs Maud died at Rouen 10th September 1167, 14th of her ſon Henry IId's reign, and 67th of her age.

1176, Henry II. firſt divided the kingdom into ſix circuits, and appointed three itinerant Juſtices for each of them. Now, two Judges are appointed to each twice a year, after Hilary Term and Trinity Term, called Lent Aſſizes and Summer Aſſizes.

In his reign, 1155, coaches were firſt uſed in England.

* 1189, Henry Fitz-Alwin was choſen the firſt mayor of London, who continued in the office above twenty-four years; and the ſame year, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the firſt Sheriffs.

About this time coats of arms came to be hereditary in families. They originated from badges painted for the

Iſabel, William's youngeſt daughter, and repudiating her on his coming to the throne, in the

the ſake of diſtinction on the ſhields or coats of armour of thoſe who went to the Cruſades, to recover the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. King Richard departed for the firſt of them, December 11, 1189, and on his return in 1192, being ſhipwrecked in the gulf of Venice, through ignorance of his route got into Germany, where he was taken priſoner, at a ſmall village near Vienna, by Leopold Duke of Auſtria, who delivered him to the Emperor Henry VI. (his moſt inveterate enemy, from an affront received from him in the Holy Land) upon aſſurance of having a large ſhare of his ranſom; for which in 1194, after fifteen months confinement, 100,000 marks were paid, and hoſtages given for 50,000 more; but on the Emperor's death (occaſioned this year by a fall from his horſe) they were according to his will releaſed without any further payment.

The place of the King's impriſonment was diſcovered in 1193 by a minſtrel he had trained up in his court, named Blondell de Neſle; who (no one knowing in what country the King had arrived ſince he left the Holy Land) reſolved to ſearch for him; and after travelling ſome time came to a town called Tribales, near the caſtle, where the King was; and on being informed a priſoner, whom no-body knew, had been detained there more than a year, he tried to get a ſight of him, but this proving impracticable, he one day, being ſeated oppoſite a window of the caſtle, began to ſing a ſong in French which they had formerly compoſed together. When the King heard it, he knew it could be no other than Blondell who ſang, and therefore, when he pauſed at the half of the ſong, began the other half and compleated it. Thus Blondell having gained the knowledge where the King his maſter was, returned home to England, and acquainted the Barons with it, who immediately ſat about procuring his releaſe; and he arrived at Sandwich (from Antwerp) March 20, 1194, after a four year's abſence.

firſt

firſt year of his reign, ſhe married Jeffery de Mandeville, Earl of Eſſex; who, 17th of the ſame, had the title of Earl of Glouceſter conferred on him.

1216—On the death of Iſabel, Almarick Montfort, Earl of Eurieux, by Mable eldeſt daughter of William Fitz Roy, ſucceeded to the Earldom of Glouceſter, but died ſoon after without iſſue; when Gilbert de Clare (ſon of Richard Earl of Clare and Hertford, by Amicia, ſecond daughter of William; who, on the death of Mable, his wife's eldeſt ſiſter, had taken upon him the title of Earl of Glouceſter) ſucceeded to the Earldoms of Glouceſter and Hertford. He died 1230, 14th Henry III. and was buried at Tewkeſbury, leaving iſſue,

Richard de Clare, who died in the wars againſt Henry III. and was buried at Tewkeſbury 46th Henry III. 1262, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir;—

Gilbert de Clare, called the Red, who went to Henry III. then at Bourdeaux, to be inveſted with his father's inheritance, but he did not obtain it till after having ſolicited a long time, and being obliged to make the King conſiderable preſents; he died 1295, 23d Edward I.* leaving Gilbert

* 1288, he was ſpeaker to the Lords at a Parliament held at Weſtminſter.

He fell under the diſpleaſure of King Edward I. for not accompanying him in his arms to Flanders, and all his

Gilbert his ſon and heir, who was then but five years of age. His mother, 1296, marrying Ralph de

his lands were ſeized to the King's uſe, but reſtored 1290, on his taking to wife the King's ſecond daughter, Joan de Acres ſo called from being born to him at the city of Acon in the Holy Land 1272, the firſt year of his reign, by his Queen Eleanor, ſo famous for her conjugal love; having this ſame year reſcued the King from death by ſucking the wounds he had received with a poiſoned knife, (from Anzazim the Saracen, an aſſaſſin) whereby ſhe perfectly drew out the venom and healed them. She died 28th of November 1291, at Hardeby or Horneby (ſome ſay Grantham) in Lincolnſhire, and was carried to Weſtminſter to be interred; ten croſſes were erected in honor of her memory where the body reſted; the firſt at Lincoln, and the laſt at Charing-Croſs. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III. and ſiſter to Alphonſus, King of Caſtile and Leon, ſurnamed the Wiſe. Aſtronomical tables were compoſed under his direction at the expence of 400,000 crowns.

King Edward I. died 7th of July 1307, aged 68, after a reign of thirty-four years and upwards. He was buried at Weſtminſter, and his body being done over with wax, was ſo preſerved, that May 2, 1774, ſome antiquarians having got permiſſion from the Chapter, on examining his tomb found his corpſe unconſumed, though it had been buried near 467 years.

1273, 2d Edward I. Rodolph of Habſburg, was the firſt Emperor of the Houſe of Auſtria in Germany. This empire had been founded A. 800 by Charlemagne.

1298, 27th Edward I. the Turkiſh Empire began in Bythinia; Ottoman or Oſman was the firſt Emperor.

Anno 1296, King Edward I. having made himſelf maſter of moſt of the principal places in Scotland, July 2, Baliol King of Scotland, came to him at Kincardin and made

de Monthermer without the King her father's knowledge, the ſaid Ralph was committed to priſon, and all the lands and caſtles formerly granted the Earl Gilbert ſeized into the King's hands; on the mediation of the Biſhop of Durham they were reſtored, and he was ſummoned to parliament as Earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, which he enjoyed till his ſon-in-law Gilbert de Clare came of age, when he was ſummoned as Lord Monthermer.*

Gilbert de Clare was ſlain in that defeat, (the moſt terrible England had ever endured ſince the beginning of the monarchy,) on the 25th of June 1314, 7th Edward II. at the battle of Banockbourn,† by the river of that name.

N Robert

made a formal reſignation of his kingdom; ſhortly after, the ſtates being aſſembled at Berwick, the nobility and officers of the kingdom ſwore fealty to Edward; who then brought the crown, ſceptre, and reſt of the regalia into England; alſo the famous chair, containing the ſtone of Scone, in which their Kings were inaugurated; ſince made uſe of at the coronation of our Kings in Weſtminſter Abbey.

* From his grandaughter Margaret, by marriage with Sir John Montagu, father of John Earl of Saliſbury, deſcended the late Duke of Montagu, (who was Marquis of Monthermer,) the Duke of Mancheſter, Earl of Sandwich, and late Earl of Halifax extinct. The name of Montagu was taken from a ſharp-pointed mountain in Somerſetſhire, in Latin de Monte Acuto, hence Montacute, and de Montaigu, or Montagu, French.

† Between 30,000 Scots and 200,000 Engliſh, who were routed with the loſs of 50,000 ſlain, and 30,000 priſoners.

King

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, ſent his body to King Edward without any ranſom, and it was buried at Tewkeſbury (where he was born) near his father, grand-father, and great grand-father. Dying without any heir male, his ſiſters became his heirs; Eleanor, wife to Hugh Diſpenſer; Margaret, to Piers de Gaveſton; and Elizabeth, to John de Burgh. Hugh de Audeley married Margaret, relict of Piers de Gaveſton; and 11th Edward III.* 1337, was created Earl of

King Edward II. is the firſt King of England who took a coronation oath, that remains upon record.

* Anno 1340, 13th of his reign he went into Flanders, and by perſuaſion of the Flemings, took upon him the ſtile, title, and arms of King of France, viz. Three Flowers de Luce, adding this motto, 'Dieu et Mon Droit,' God and my right. This ſtep he took that they might the better juſtify partaking in his quarrel, and diſpenſe with their oath, and bond of two millions of crowns, never to bear arms againſt the King of France. Some authors pretend that the above motto was firſt uſed by Richard I. after the battle of Giſors in 1195.

January 1, 1343, he inſtituted the order of Knights of King Arthur's round table, at Windſor.

Auguſt 26, 1346, was fought the famous battle of Creſſy, when (beſides the Kings of Bohemia, and Majorca, and nine other Princes) 80 Knights bannerets, 1200 Knights, and 30,000 common Soldiers, were ſlain.

The King of Bohemia's ſtandard, on which were embroidered in gold, three Oſtrich feathers, with this motto, 'Ich Dien,' I ſerve, was brought to the Prince of Wales, (Edward the Black Prince) who, in memory of the day, bore them in his coronet with the ſame motto;

of Glouceſter; he died 21ſt Edward III. 1348, leaving only a daughter, married to Ralph Baron Stafford.

1385, 9th Richard II. Thomas of Woodſtock, Earl of Buckingham, (youngeſt ſon of Edward III.) was created firſt Duke of Glouceſter.*

1399, 22d Richard II. Thomas Lord Le Deſpenſer, great grandſon of Hugh Le Deſpenſer,

motto; and have ever ſince been borne by the Prince of Wales.

Great guns are ſaid to have been firſt uſed at this battle; but this can hardly be, as gunpowder was not found out till 1400 by Swartz of Cologne.

1349, he inſtituted the moſt noble and illuſtrious order of the garter.

September 19, 1356, was fought the battle of Poictiers, with great loſs to the French, though ſix to one in number, and their King John taken priſoner, and conducted to London.

Edward the Black Prince (ſo called from his black armour) died June 8, 1576, in the 46th year of his age, and was by his own deſire buried at Canterbury. He is ſaid never to have undertaken an expedition without conqueſt, or formed a ſiege without carrying the place. He was father to Richard II. at whoſe coronation, 16th July 1377, mention is firſt made of the appearance of a champion in Weſtminſter-hall, to challenge any one who ſhould diſpute the King's title. The origin of this cuſtom is not known; but it is thought to be of an older date; ſince Sir John Dimmock performed it now, by virtue of a right annexed to the manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnſhire; which he held in right of Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Marmion. The above manor ſtill continues in the family of Dimmock.

* See account of his death, page 143.

who married Eleanor, eldeſt ſiſter of Gilbert de Clare, was created Earl of Glouceſter. In 1400, 1ſt Henry IV. he was degraded by Parliament, attainted of high treaſon, and beheaded at Briſtol.*

1414—Humphrey of Lancaſter (fourth ſon of Henry IV.) was, by his brother Henry V.† in the ſecond year of his reign, created Duke of Glouceſter; he was protector to his nephew Henry VI. and uſed to ſtile himſelf ſon, brother, and uncle of Kings; Duke of Glouceſter, Earl of Henault, Holland, Zeland, and Pembroke; Lord of Frieſland, great Chamberlain of the kingdom of Eng-

* See page 143.

†Henry V. ſurnamed of Monmouth, becauſe born there in 1388; was crowned 9th April 1413, and on the 25th of Octo. 1415, gained the famous battle of Azincourt or Agincourt; where the French were, according to Mezerai, four times ſuperior in number to him; and he is ſaid to have taken more priſoners than he had ſoldiers in his army. The day before the battle he ſent David Gam, a brave Welch captain, to view the ſtrength of the enemy, who gallantly reported, "That there were enough to be killed, enough to be taken, and enough to run away."

June 2, 1420, he married Catherine, daughter of Charles 6th King of France, and by the treaty of Troye, ſigned May 21, he had been declared Regent, and after Charles's death, heir to the crown of France; but died 31ſt Auguſt 1422, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. After his death his Queen married Owen Tudor, eſq. Their eldeſt ſon Edmond Tudor, who, 31ſt Henry VI. was created Earl of Richmond, married Margaret, (daughter of John Beaufort Duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaſter, by Catherine Swinford) by whom he had Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

land,

land, Protector and Defender of the ſame kingdom and church of England. He governed the kingdom twenty-five years, and was a great friend and patron both to his country and learning, whence he was called *the Good*; yet, by the malice of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI. he was ſeized and impriſoned at St. Edmondſbury 1446, and the ſame night, as it is ſuppoſed, ſtrangled, being found dead in his bed; though his body was ſhewn to the Parliament, and it was affirmed that he died of a palſy.*

* He was buried at St. Alban's, where part of his body, embalmed, was found not many years ago. An erroneous report for a long time prevailed, of his having been buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp being taken for his, was accordingly much reſorted to; and from people ſauntering about it till dinner hour was paſt, and thereby loſing their dinner, grew the old proverb of "Dining with Duke Humphrey."

1455, on the 23d of May, King Henry VI. was taken priſoner at the battle of St. Alban's, the firſt fought between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. In 1461, after another battle near the ſame place, his Queen being victorious, he was freed; the ſame year, 4th of March, he was depoſed, and Edward IV. crowned; October 25, 1470, Henry remounted the throne; but ſeven months after in 1471, he was again impriſoned in the Tower, where he died May 23d of the ſame year, aged 49; the accounts of which are differently related.

1471, the art of printing was brought into England by William Caxton, of London, mercer, who managed the firſt preſs ſet up in the Almery of Weſtminſter, (by Iſlip the abbot) till 1494, when he died.

1461—Richard, (afterwards King Richard III.) youngeſt brother to Edward IV. was by him, in the firſt year of his reign, created Duke of Glouceſter; and on the 22d of Auguſt 1485, ſlain in that ever-memorable battle of Boſworth Field.*

The

Printing with wooden blocks, and very ſoon after with ſeparate wooden types, was firſt performed by L. Koſter, at Harlaem 1430; whence brought 1452 by Francis Corſellis, and introduced at Oxford.

Metal types were invented by John Geinsfleich Guttemburgh of Mentz, and Fuſt, 1441.—The method of caſting types was diſcovered by Peter Schœffer 1452.

Others again ſay, that John Mantel, of Straſbourg, was the firſt who invented the art of printing. Each has his ſeveral advocates, but Guttemburg ſeems to be the beſt ſupported and intitled to the diſcovery.

The firſt printed book was the Catholicon Januenſis, folio, dated 1460, now in the King's Library; and the advocates for Fuſt's being the inventor, ſay, it is his type; for though it has not his name, it perfectly reſembles ſome printed ſoon after, to which it is affixed.

The firſt quarto was Tully's Offices in 1465 and 1466; of this there are copies with both dates, in the Bodleian and C. C. College libraries, Oxford.

Fuſt or Fauſt carried ſome of his printed bibles to Paris, and wanted to impoſe them on the French as MSS, who, conſidering the number of books, and their exact conformity with each other, concluded there was witchcraft in the caſe, and threatening to indict him, extorted the ſecret. Hence the origin of the popular ſtory of Dr. Fauſtus.

* Whereby an end was put to the wars between the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, occaſioned by the acceſſion

The title of Duke of Glouceſter was not diſpoſed of for 174 years. King Charles the 2d, in the 10th year of his reign, 1659, created his youngeſt brother Prince Henry, Duke of Glouceſter; he died the year following.

1689—William, ſon of the Princeſs (afterwards Queen) Anne* and George Prince of Denmark was, 1ſt William and Mary, created Duke of Glouceſter; who died 1700.

1717-18, 4th George I. Frederick Lewis, eldeſt ſon to his late Majeſty, and father to our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, was, Jan. 10, created Duke of Glouceſter; died 20th of March 1751, Prince of Wales; and on the 19th of Nov.

ceſſion of King Henry IV. 1399, having laſted eighty-ſix years; during which twelve pitched battles were fought; and four Kings, one Prince, ten Dukes, two Marquiſſes, twenty-one Earls, twenty-ſeven Lords, two Viſcounts, one Lord Prior, one Judge, one hundred and thirty-nine Knights, four hundred and forty-one Eſquires, and eighty-four thouſand nine hundred and ninety-eight private ſoldiers, loſt their lives.

1486—Henry VII. marrying Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward IV. the two houſes were united.

1491, 6th Henry VII. Ferdinand V. King of Spain, recovered the city and country of Granada from the Moors; (which they had been poſſeſſed of above 700 years) Pope Alexander VI. thereupon gave him, the title of, the Catholick King.

*In 1702, Queen Anne ordered Semper Eadem to be uſed as her motto. 20th July 1706, 6th Queen Anne, the articles of union between England and Scotland were ſigned by the Commiſſioners of both kingdoms.

1764,

1764, 4th George III. the title was by his preſent Majeſty conferred on his ſecond brother his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, then created Duke of Glouceſter; who, Sept. 6, 1776, married Maria Counteſs Dowager of Waldgrave, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has iſſue living,

Sophia Matilda born May 29, 1773; William Frederick, born at Rome January 15, 1776; and Caroline Auguſta Maria, born June 24, 1774, died March 14, 1775.

CIRENCESTER, *commonly* CICETER,*

A very ancient city, by Ptolomy called Corinium; by Antonine, Durocornovium; by Giraldus, Paſſerum Urbem, the ſparrows city; upon a report that Gurmunde, a tyrant from Africk, beſieging this city, tied fire to the wings of ſparrows, which lighting in the town on inflammable matter, ſet fire to the whole. When the Romans were in Britain, they ſettled a colony at this place, and fortified the town with ſtrong lofty walls, the circuit of which extended 2 miles about; and a caſtle, the remains of which are ſtill

* Called in the Itinerary Corinium Dobunorum, and placed 14 miles from Glevum or Gloſter, 15 miles from Spina, now a ſmall village; yet ſtill retains the name of Spine, and the lands near it Spinam Lands. The town of Newbury was built out of its ruins. It is ſaid, that the Emperor Conſtantine was crowned King of the Britons in this city.

to

to be ſeen; and here their Conſular-ways* met and croſſed each other. When they left the iſland in 430, the Britons placed a garriſon here; and defended it many years againſt the Saxons; to whom at laſt, under Cheuline King of the Weſt Saxons, they were obliged to ſubmit at the battle of Dyrham 577.†

Ciceter was ſoon after made a frontier garriſon againſt the Mercians; to whom (under Peda, firſt Chriſtian King of Mercia, and ſon of Penda) they were forced to ſurrender it in 656; they held it till the reign of Ethelred I. 872, fifth ſole Monarch, when the Danes under Guthurm (the former, no doubt, miſtaken for him) took it, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword; after which they erected a tower here, the ruins whereof are ſtill viſible, and called by corruption Griſmond's Tower.

But Alfred, who after fighting ſeven battles againſt the Danes in 876, was, upon a reinforce-

* The great Foſſeway, the Irmin-ſtreet, and the Acman-ſtreet, by ſome called the Ickenild-way, which paſſed not far from Witney in its courſe to Cirenceſter, where the four great ways croſſed.

Some hiſtorians ſay, "That the Acman-ſtreet was not one of the four, but conſiderable for conducting to the city of Bath the infirm people troubled with aches;" whence that city, in ancient writers, was called Acamanum, or Akeman-ſtreet.

† Where three Britiſh Kings, Commeaile, Condidan, and Fairemeiol or Fariminaile, were ſlain, and the cities of Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, and Bath, thereupon yielded to the Weſt Saxons.

ment

ment of them coming over, obliged in 878 to ſecrete himſelf in the Iſle of Athelney, near Taunton in Somerſetſhire, collecting his friends and ſcattered forces, ſoon after engaged and totally routed them at the battle of Edington or Ethandun in the ſame county; on which they quitted Chippenham, where they had ſeated themſelves, and ſome came to Cirenceſter; here remained a year, but 879 left this place alſo; ſince which it has never been inhabited to the circuit of its walls.

1020—In the reign of Canute, that Prince held a council of Parliamen there, and an act was paſſed declaring Prince Ethelwold an out-law.

1150—In the wars between King Stephen and the Empreſs Maud, Robert Earl of Glouceſter took poſſeſſion of this town, and placed a ſtrong garriſon in it.

1173—19th Henry II. the caſtle was ſeized by the Earl of Leiceſter, who held it out againſt the King's forces for ſome time, but at laſt was obliged to ſurrender upon conditions.

1216—1ſt Henry III. the King having taken it by ſtorm, ordered the caſtle and walls to be demoliſhed.

1321—King Edward II. met his army here at Chriſtmas.

1400—1ſt Henry IV. the Duke of Surry and Earl of Saliſbury, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Glouceſter, took up arms in favour of the depoſed captive

captive King Richard II.* and were lodged at two Inns in this town; the Bailiff or Mayor having notice of it, ſurrounded them with 400 of the inhabitants in two parties; broke open that defended by the Duke of Surry and Earl of Saliſbury, who being very much wounded, were by the Mayor's order immediately beheaded, and their heads ſent to King Henry IV.; the other two eſcaped for that time, but were ſhortly after taken, and loſt their heads on a ſcaffold. The Duke of Exeter, at Pleſhey† in Eſſex, and the Earl of Glouceſter at Briſtol. Thus began the unhappy feuds on the acceſſion of the houſe of Lancaſter.‡

King

* He was grandſon of Edward III. from whom ſprang the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Lionel, his third ſon, had by his wife Elizabeth, (with whom having the honour of Clare, he was created Duke of Clarence) Philippa, married to Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, father of Earl Roger; whoſe daughter Anne, by marriage with Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, (ſon and heir of Edmund Langley, fifth ſon of Edward III.) had Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, fourth ſon of Edward III. was father of Henry IV.

† From which place (only three years before) 1397, Thomas of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter, the King's uncle, had, at his inſtigation, been enticed away and ſent to Calais, where he was murthered.

The caſtle of Pleſhey was the ſeat of the High Conſtables of England, even before the Conqueſt; and Thomas of Woodſtock became poſſeſſed of it by marrying Eleanor eldeſt daughter of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Eſſex.

‡ In this town alſo, was the firſt blood ſhed in the revolution

King Henry rewarded the Mayor of Cirenceſter's loyalty with ſome grants.

This is now a market and Borough town,* 90 miles W. from London, 34 from Oxford, 36 E. from Briſtol, 33 from Bath, 17 S. E. from Glouceſter, 15 from Cheltenham, 7 N. W. from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and 10 from Tetbury, on the Bath road; it is ſituated on the borders of the Coteſwold country, and on the river Ceri, or Corin, or Churn, whence it takes its name, the Britons calling it Caro, Ceri, Cair, ſignifying a walled and fortified town.

There is a great deal of travelling through this place from the North to the Weſt of England; it has two weekly markets, Monday for grain and all ſorts of commodities, much frequented; Friday for wool, butchers meat, and poultry, which is much fallen off ſince the dealers in wool travel about the country and buy it at the farm-houſes; ſo that inſtead of 30 or 40 waggon loads formerly brought every market day, there are not more than one or two ſent now for publick ſale weekly.

This town was firſt made a Parliament borough 13th Elizabeth, and ſends two members, who are

lution of 1688, when Lord Lovelace, marching with a party to join the Prince of Orange, was attacked by a militia captain, (who was killed in the engagement) taken priſoner, and carried to Glouceſter goal; but ſoon releaſed on the Prince's acceſſion to the crown.

* It gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Portland, by creation April 9, 1689, 1ſt William and Mary.

elected

elected by all ſuch houſe-keepers as do not receive alms from the pariſh; number of electors between ſix and ſeven hundred.

The government of the town is veſted in two High Conſtables, aſſiſted by 14 of the principal inhabitants called Wardſmen, choſen annually at the Court-leet of the manor.

It has five annual fairs, Eaſter Monday; July the 7th; October the 28th, for all ſorts of commodities; the week before Palm Sunday, and the week before St. Bartholomew, for cloth only.

Here was formerly a mitred abbey,* built by Henry I. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the revenues at the diſſolution were, 1051l. 7s. 1d. after having had twenty-nine abbots, who ſat as Lords in Parliament.

It is with ſome degree of juſtice affirmed, that this town was built by the Romans, for whoſe armies it became a very eminent ſtation, and was moſt deſirably ſituated for ſuch, the great roads meeting here; a circumſtance which doubtleſs induced them to make choice of it, and the beautiful Roman pavements, the ſquare ſtones, with Pont. Max. and other inſcriptions, the coins,

* On the ſite where it ſtood is now a very handſome houſe and garden, the property of Thomas Maſter, eſq; (deſcended from an ancient family in Kent) many of whoſe anceſtors, to whom 6th of Elizabeth it was granted, have repreſented this borough in Parliament.

 rings,

rings, and intaglios, that have been, and ſtill are, found here in great abundance, bear ſufficient teſtimony to the conſequence of this place.*

The Earl of Bathurſt's ſeat‡ is diſtinguiſhed by its extenſive and elegant plantations, laid out and perfected in the life-time and under the particular directions of Allen Earl Bathurſt, father to the preſent noble proprietor. The entrance to the park is at a Lodge on the North ſide of the houſe, by a ſpacious gravel walk, lined on each ſide by a row of ſtately elms; at a ſmall diſtance from the entrance, to the left, is an oblique proſpect of the North-weſt front of the houſe, with a fine ſweep of lawn before it, and a grove of lofty trees on each ſide; turning to the right the walk

* The coins are chiefly thoſe of Antoninus, Dioclesian, and Conſtantine.

A teſſellated pavement was diſcovered in 1777, under the ſhop and warehouſe of Meſſrs. Robert and William Crome, in Dyer-ſtreet, about eighteen feet ſquare, of which they had deſtroyed nearly half before it was taken notice of. The centre of it is ſtill preſerved, and conſiſts of an octagon border, incloſing a wreathed figure, with rays pointed to the angles of the octagon. There was alſo a ſmaller figure of the ſame kind, in the middle of each apartment, and the pavement together had very much the reſemblance of a rich Turkey carpet. Among other traces of Roman antiquities in this town, there are now in the garden of Joſeph Carpenter, in Lewis-lane, the remains of a Roman hypocauſt or ſubterraneous ſtove.

‡ A very ancient family, ſeated at Bathurſt, near Battle Abbey in Suſſex, where their caſtle was demoliſhed in the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

divides,

divides, one branch leads to the terras, the other runs by the ſide of it in a ſerpentine direction above a mile in length, finely arched and ſhaded; at the end is a ſmall building called Pope's Seat, where this great genius frequently retired when on a viſit to his noble friend: There is a lawn before it, to the centre of which eight viſtas are directed, terminating with the proſpect of neighbouring churches and other agreeable objects; one of them a fine lofty column, in the midſt of the deer park, on which is placed the ſtatue of Queen Anne, larger than the life; it is near a mile diſtant from the houſe, behind which ſtands the beautiful tower of the pariſh church of Cirencester, ſo directly in the centre of it, with their fronts parallel to each other, that an obſerver, at the pillar, might be eaſily induced to believe the tower to be part of the houſe, were it not of a different colour.

The terras is ſheltered on the N. E. by a thick plantation of wood, with a border of ſhrubs and evergreens; it commands a diſtant proſpect of the North of Wiltſhire, and terminates at a handſome octagonal building about a mile from the houſe. In the middle of the terras, at a large pair of gates, (a communication between the deer and lodge parks) is ſeen a large lake of water a little to the right of the houſe, having the appearance of a conſiderable river, but is only a pleaſing deception produced by planting clumps of trees, to conceal the extremities of the lake; and was neceſſary, from the ſparing hand with

which nature has dealt its favours, as to that element, to this place, there not being, perhaps, a perennial ſpring to be found within it. The eye is no where offended with the appearance of bare walls, nor can it judge of the extent of the park, as the country about it is taken into view, over foſſes and concealed boundaries, purpoſely made where they have the beſt effect.

To the Weſtward of this park are the Lodge, Park, and Oakley Woods, which deſerve particular notice; near the middle of them, on a riſing ground, is the point from which, like ſo many radii, ten cuts or ridings iſſue; the largeſt, about fifty yards wide, has the lofty tower of Cirenceſter to terminate the view; others directed to neighbouring country churches, clumps of trees, and various diſtant objects, produce an admirable effect. Concealed as it were in the woods, is Alfred's Hall, a building that is an excellent imitation of antiquity, with a bowling green, and many beautiful lawns and agreeable walks about it.*

The truffle is a vegetable production, found in ſufficient abundance in theſe woods.

* For a very accurate deſcription, and a beautiful view of the houſe, Oakley Park, Alfred's-Hall, &c. ſee Mr. Rudder's extenſive hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire; to which, and Sir Robert Atkyns's, the author acknowledges himſelf indebted for ſeveral curious extracts, concerning this and other places in the county.

The preſent pariſh church* is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, and is a large and beautiful building, conſiſting of the nave, two large ailes, and five chapels. The roof is ſupported by two rows of ſtone pillars, very handſomely fluted, having five pillars and two pillaſters in each row. The length of the nave is 77 feet, and the breadth of the church, including the two ailes, 74 feet; in the tower is a peal of 12 bells; it ſtands at the Weſt end of the church, and is 134 feet high; well proportioned, and beautified with pinnacles and battlements; the South porch is a fine Gothic ſtructure, facing the market-place, 38 feet in front, and 50 high.

There were anciently two other churches here, dedicated to St. Cecilia and St. Lawrence; the one is become a private dwelling, the other converted into an hoſpital. Here are alſo a free ſchool and a charity ſchool, with ſeveral charitable foundations, on the Weſt ſide of the town.

There is a concert in Oakley Wood in the month of Auguſt; if the weather proves fine, moſt of the people of faſhion in the neighbourhood, and of the company from Cheltenham, reſort to it. From Cheltenham you may go directly to Park corner, only 12 miles, but the road is not paſſable in bad weather.

* This church has twenty-eight windows of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſcripture and church hiſtory, martyrs, confeſſors, and all the orders of the church of Rome from the Pope to the mendicant friar.

Cirenceſter Races are in the month of September, on North-Cerney Down, 4 miles North of the town, 11 from Cheltenham; and generally afford two days ſport; it is a two-mile courſe, and reckoned a very good one both for running and the ſpectators.

TETBURY.

The borough of Tetbury is eſteemed one of the beſt towns in Glouceſterſhire; its ſtreets being large and in general well built; it lies 5 miles North from Malmeſbury, 10 Weſt from Cirenceſter, 26 Eaſt from Briſtol, 19 South from Glouceſter, and 23 from Bath, moſt pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground, on the verge of the county next to Wiltſhire; in a fertile ſoil and remarkable healthy air,* on the great turnpike road from Glouceſter to Saliſbury, and from Oxford to Briſtol and Bath; this laſt has of late been much improved by a bridge, upwards of 600 feet long, of four large arches, built in 1775 by the commiſſioners of the turnpikes; whereby the entrance to the town, from being ſteep and narrow,

* As a proof of this, the moſt extraordinary inſtance of longevity to be produced in this county, is of one Henry Weſt, who, in the reign of King James I. reſided at Upton, a hamlet in this pariſh. He lived to the age of 152 years; and one of his deſcendants has a bible in his poſſeſſion, wherein it is written, that he had five wives; by four he had no children, but by the fifth he had ten; and lived to ſee a hundred grand-children; to each of whom he gave a braſs pot or kettle.

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is now on a broad eaſy aſcent, and kept in moſt excellent order.

The feoffees of the town have lately expended upwards of 400l. for widening the ſtreet from the Market-place to the Chippen, or Chipping Croft;* but what moſt merits the attention of the curious traveller, is the elegant pariſh church, lately built here by Mr. Francis Hiorne of Warwick, in the true Gothic taſte; its dimenſions on the inſide, 120 feet long, 62 feet wide, including the cloyſters; and 42 feet high, from the floor to the ceiling; for which he has been paid† the ſum of 3,658l. 16s. over and above the old materials; and a further ſum of 1000l. 17s. for flooring and pewing it; the whole raiſed by a ſubſcription, ſet on foot in 1754 by the worthy incumbent the Rev. Mr. Wight, who not only contributed above 1,500l. himſelf, but was indefatigable in his applications to forward it. The generous inhabitants were aided by the benefactions of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the late Lord Botetourt, Dr. Johnſton Biſhop of Worceſter, Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq; Captain Warren of Briſtol, Mr. Spencer of London, (a native of the town), Robert Jackſon, eſq;

* Signifying a place to cheapen goods; two fairs being held there annually, on Aſh-Wedneſday, and July 22, for cattle of all ſorts.

† By the Rev. Mr. Wight, (who died Nov. 24, 1777) or his repreſentative Samuel Saunders; Thomas Wight, and Robert Clark, gentlemen, the only contracting truſtees.

of

of Sneed Park, William Earle, esq; of Malmsbury, and some other gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It was opened for divine service October 7, 1781, and will be a standing monument both of the wealth of the subscribers,* and of their proper application of it.

The old tower and steeple, 186 feet high, still remain, with a very musical ring of eight bells, and a set of chimes, given in 1749 by their late benevolent vicar; who, the same year, at his own expence, (the town being then very ill supplied with water) put a leaden pump into a well sunk under the wool market, by a subscription of the inhabitants, to the depth of 104 feet; and there is such a spring as to be almost sufficient for the use of the whole town; besides many other good wells and large reservoirs for rain water.

On the S. E. side of the town anciently stood a castle, built by Dunwallo Mulmutius,† King of the

* Nearly the whole of the parish, which is five miles long, is the property of the inhabitants; no person has a large estate *there*, but it is divided among many; and the trustees for the parish are the patrons of the living.

† Chambers says, "Molmutin, or Molmutian laws were those made by Dunwallo Molutius, 16th King of Britain;" said to have begun his reign 440 years before the incarnation. He was the first who published any laws in this land; and they continued famous therein, till the time of William the Conqueror.

Sir B. Whitelocke, who calls him Mulmutius, says, "He was son of the Duke of Cornwall; and that he enacted several laws, which continued in force in the reign of

the Britons, about 2000 years ago; by him called Caer Bladon; but in proceſs of time loſt its original name, and was denominated Swinnerdown Caſtle.

Mr. Rudder, in his account of this place, ſeems to queſtion the exiſtence of the caſtle, or even Dunwallo; without ſufficient reaſon, I think, as they certainly are both mentioned by reſpectable hiſtorians; among others, Mr. Camden in his Britannia, upon the authority of the Eulogium Hiſtoriarum, witneſſes, that the caſtles of Tetbury, and Lacock, and the town of Malmeſbury, were built by this Dunwallo. It is ſaid the old church was built out of the ruins of the caſtle, and this is ſtrongly coroborated by the many hewn ſtones found in the *inſide* of the walls, when it was pulled down in 1777. Mr. Rudder, in his account of Cirenceſter, ſays, "Caer-Ceri, or Caer-Cori, was the name given that place by the Britons;" in whoſe language, ſays he, "Caer," *which in its genuine ſenſe ſhould be tranſlated a wall, or fortreſs,* "came at length, when uſed in the compoſition of the names of places, to ſignify a walled or fortified town." If then Caer-Cori, or Ceri, was the fortreſs or fortified town, on the Corin or Churn? why may not Caer-Bladon mean the fortreſs on the river

of James I.; particularly thoſe concerning the peace and privilege of highways, and that of ploughs;" who more likely then to have built a caſtle on this ſpot? where two ſuch great roads croſs each other; whence his guards could occaſionally iſſue, and ſcour the country; as to this day is done in France, by a horſe guard, called the Marêchauſſée.

Bladone?

Bladona? The name formerly given the (Briſtol) Avon, which riſes in this pariſh.* That part of the town contiguous to the ſpot, where the caſtle ſtood, is ſtill called Caſtle Green; the ruins were viſible within theſe few years, but have ſince been levelled and made into a pleaſure ground. The iron hand of time will wear out all things; ſome buildings, known to have been erected at a much later date, have not the ſmalleſt veſtige remaining of their having ever exiſted.†

The chief manufactures carried on here, are wool-ſtapling and wool-combing; in the latter about 150 perſons find conſtant employment.

There is an alms-houſe for 8 perſons, founded and endowed by the bounty of Sir William Romney, (Alderman and Sheriff of London, in the reign of King James I.) a native of this town; who alſo founded a free grammar-ſchool here, where ſeveral eminent men have been qualified for the Univerſity. There is another ſchool founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, late of Shipton-Moyne; beſides many other charitable donations.

The government of the town is veſted in a Bailiff, choſen annually, aſſiſted by ſome of the principal inhabitants.

* If there was not a caſtle, fortreſs, or fortified place here, why was Caer uſed in its original name?

† In the curious cabinet of the late Rev. Mr. Wight, who was well verſed in medallic hiſtory and antiquities, are ſeveral Engliſh and Roman coins, found in and near the town; particularly, a very fine one in braſs of Carauſius; the others of Adrian, Antoninus, Conſtantine and his Sons, &c.

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The races, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry, are run upon a large common, a mile Eaſtward of the town.

TEWKESBURY, *or* TEWKSBURY,

Lies in the hundred of the ſame name, 9 miles N. W. from Cheltenham, and is ſo called from Theocus, an eminent hermit, who dwelt in this place, A. 700, and had a chapel on the banks of the Severn.

The pariſh, ſix miles in compaſs, conſiſts of very rich meadow and paſture; and like another Eden is watered by four rivers:—

The Severn flows on the Weſt;
Avon on the North, and falls into the Severn here;
Carran on the Eaſt; and
Swylliate on the Weſt.

Over theſe three laſt it has bridges; and though ſubject to be annoyed by floods, this is amply compenſated by the great fertility of the ſoil.

This town had formerly ſome ſhare in the clothing buſineſs, but that has long been loſt. Its chief trade at preſent is malting, ſtocking-frame knitting, eſpecially of cotton, and a little nailing; it was once noted for making muſtard balls; whence the proverb, "He looks as if he had

had lived on Tewkſbury muſtard;" ſpeaking of one of a ſad, ſevere countenance; and Shakeſpear uſes the ſimile 'As thick as Tewkſbury muſtard.'

It was firſt incorporated by charter 14th Elizabeth, (in whoſe reign, on the threatened Spaniſh invaſion, it raiſed 46 men for the Queen's ſervice) by the name of the Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the borough of Tewkeſbury.

King James I.* third year of his reign, granted them another charter much like the former; this laſt was ſurrendered to James II. who reincorporated them 2d of his reign, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, &c. but there was no mayor choſen by virtue of this new charter, and the government of the town totally ceaſed as a corporation, till 18th William III. when he granted the preſent charter, and it is now governed by 24 Burgeſſes, two of whom are annually choſen Bailiffs, and with two Aldermen,

* 6th of that name of Scotland; he was ſon of Henry Stuart Lord Darnley, and Mary Queen of Scots; (the only child of James V. whoſe father, James IV. married Margaret eldeſt daughter of Henry VII.) he was the firſt who was ſtiled King of Great-Britain, and to whom the title of Sacred, or Moſt Excellent Majeſty was given. He cauſed the bible to be tranſlated from the original language, which is the tranſlation now uſed.

In his reign the Engliſh plantations were ſettled in America, and Silk-Worms brought into England.

He erected the order of Baronets on May 11, (O. S.) 1611, 9th of his reign. Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave in Suffolk, was created premier Baronet; others ſtile him of Raveningham in Norfolk.

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are the ruling magiſtrates within this borough and corporation; the county Juſtices, by expreſs exemption in the charter, having no authority to act therein. It ſends two members to Parliament; the right of election is in the freeholders, and freemen of the corporation, in number about 500.

The church,* one of the largeſt in England that is not collegiate or a cathedral, is a magnificent building in the form of a croſs, vaulted at top with ſtone, and ſupported by two rows of large round pillars, ſeven in each row. It has an aile on each ſide, the whole covered with lead, but not kept in very good repair. The chancel is divided from the choir by an organ, erected at the expence of the pariſhoners in 1736.

The choir and chancel are likewiſe ſupported by ſix pillars, and enlightened by ſeven large windows, placed at a great height, and ornamented with painted glaſs. The communion table is one entire piece of marble, 14 feet long. This place is moſt diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory, for its noble mitred abbey, firſt founded as a monaſtery for benedictine monks, by Odo and Dodo, two noble

* Dimenſions of the church:—Length of the building 300 feet, from Eaſt to Weſt; length of the great croſs 120 feet; breadth of the body and ſide ailes 70 feet; breadth of the Weſt front 100 feet. The tower is very large, has eight muſical bells, and a ſet of chimes; is 132 feet high, and ſtands in the centre on four arches. The Lady Chapel, long ſince deſtroyed, and the ſcite turned into a garden, ſtood at the Eaſt end, and is ſaid to have been 100 feet long.

Dukes of Mercia, anno 715: But 1102 rebuilt and enlarged by Robert Fitz Hamon;* when it was erected into an abbey, and endowed by him with lands, rents, and large poſſeſſions, which were increaſed by conſiderable ſubſequent donations.

It is alſo diſtinguiſhed for the battle fought near it, on Glaſton meadow, May 4, 1471, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, wherein the latter were entirely defeated, and never after able to make head againſt Edward IV. Margaret (Queen of Henry VI.) and her ſon Edward, Prince of Wales, were taken priſoners; the young Prince was murthered a few days after, and is buried in the church; as are many other perſons of diſtinction. The Queen was, in 1475, ranſomed by her father René of Anjou.†

His Majeſty King George I. while electoral Prince of Hanover, was 1706, by Queen Anne, created Baron of Tewkſbury; a title which had been only twice conferred in former reigns.

FAIRFORD,

Lies 4 miles W. from Leachlade, 8 E. from Cirenceſter, 23 S. E. from Glouceſter, and 80½ from London. The church is a large and beautiful ſtructure, 125 feet long, and 55 broad; conſiſting of a ſpacious body, and two proportionable ailes, very handſomely paved in chequers of blue and white ſtone, and neatly pewed; having a

* See an account of him in the Earls of Glouceſter.

† For 50,000 crowns, which he borrowed of Lewis XI. and mortgaged to him for it, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and the county of Provence.

beautiful tower in the middle, ornamented with pinnacles, &c. It was built in the year 1493 by John Tame, a merchant of London, for the ſake of placing in it a very large quantity of painted glaſs, he had taken in a ſhip bound for Rome. The figures were deſigned by that eminent maſter Albert Durer, to whom the greateſt improvements in painting on glaſs are attributed. There are ſome curious pieces of perſpective. The colours are very lively, and ſome of the figures ſo well finiſhed, that Vandyke affirmed, "the pen-"cil could not exceed them." The whole compriſed in 28 windows, repreſenting ſundry paſſages of ſcripture hiſtory; particularly ſuch as regard the birth, life, and ſufferings of our bleſſed Saviour in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th windows;—but the 15th, or great Weſt window, repreſenting the day of judgment, &c. is of high eſtimation.

In two of the windows of the middle aile, are paintings of the Emperors who protected the Chriſtians; and in the two oppoſite ones, of thoſe who perſecuted them. The whole happily preſerved in the great rebellion by the care of Mr. Oldſworth the impropriator, (in whoſe family it ſtill continues) and others, by ſecuring the glaſs in ſome private place till the Reſtoration, when it was put up again. There is no doubt, but that the Romans had a ſtation here, and, probably, this was one of their towns, as the remains of a Bath, wholly of fine Roman bricks, ſupported by curious pillars, were ſome years ago diſcovered in a meadow near this place.

Of the RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS *in* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Order of St. Benedict,* three foundations; Glouceſter, Tewkſbury, and Winchcomb.

Ciſtertians,† three foundations; Hales, Flaxley, and Kingſwood Abbeys.

Canons Regular of St. Auguſtin,‡ three foundations; the Abbey of Cirenceſter, the Priory of St.

* He was born at Narſi in Italy, inſtituted his order at Mont Caſſin 516, and died there in 543; it is the moſt ancient and richeſt order of the Monks, whence the Carthuſians, Cluniacenſes, Ciſtertians, and many other eminent orders are derived. Theſe are properly Monachi, Monks; the other orders are better denominated friers. In the Canon Law they are called Black Monks, from the colour of their habit; whence among us they were alſo formerly called Black Friers, to diſtinguiſh them from the other orders: Of this order have been 4 Emperors, 12 Empreſſes, 46 Kings, and 51 Queens.

† This is the order of St. Benedict more ſtrictly reformed; and was founded by Robert Harding an Engliſhman, Abbot of Moleſme in Burgundy, in the dioceſe of Langres; who, 1075, obtained of the Archbiſhop of Lyons (then the Pope's legate, reſiding at that place) permiſſion, that he, and the monks of his order, might retire into the wilderneſs of Ciſteaux in Burgundy, (now a town, 5 miles from Dijon) there to lead a more ſevere life, as their father St. Benedict had required; Eudes, Duke of Burgundy, built a monaſtery for them, into which they were admitted 1098. The Biſhop of Chalons gave Robert the paſtoral ſtaff, and erected the new monaſtery into an abbey, now depending immediately on the Pope.

‡ Called alſo popularly Auſtin Friers; firſt inſtituted by Biſhop Hippo in Africa, anno 400, but not then limited

St. Oſwald in the city of Glouceſter, and of L' Anthony near Glouceſter.

Four Alien Monaſteries.

1 Deerhurſt	Cells to	St. Denis near Paris	in Normandy	
2 Newent		Cormeille		
3 Beckford		St. Martin & St. Barbara		
4 Brimsfield		Fontenay		

Stanley St. Leonard's was a cell to the Abbey of Glouceſter.

Quenington, a preceptory of the Knights Templars in London, who had alſo ſeveral manors and large eſtates in this county; which on their ſuppreſſion† were given to the Knights Hoſpitalers of

limited by any vows. Berinus firſt introduced them into England anno 636, and they increaſed ſo much, that at one period there were reckoned 4555 monaſteries of this order in Europe. In proceſs of time hey ſo degenerated, that few of them were left. The reſtitution of this order may be dated from the 11th century, when its profeſſors were reſtrained by vows and ſtrict rules, and called Canons Regular; whereas before they were called by the contradictory name of Secular.

The firſt monaſtery in England after the reſtitution, was built anno 1098, (Rudder ſays 1084) at Canterbury, by Lanfranc the Archbiſhop, their general. The Knights Hoſpitalers, and the Knights Templars, were of this order.

† By Clement V. in 1312, when they were poſſeſſed of 9000 manors in Chriſtendom. The temple in London, now belonging to the Societies of the Law, was conſecrated to their uſe 1185, Henry II. his Queen Eleanor, and many of their nobles being preſent.

St. John of Jeruſalem.* There was alſo a college at Weſtbury near Briſtol, conſiſting of a Dean and 5 Prebendaries.

The monks, called Bons-hommes,† of the order of St. Auguſtin, had likewiſe lands in this county.

Six Mitred Abbeys; Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, Winchcomb, were peeral, and held place in Parliament till their diſſolution. Tewkſbury, Hales, and Flaxley, whoſe Abbots had alſo ſummons to Parliament as follows: Tewkſbury, Henry III. Edward I. and II.; Hales, Edward I. and II.; Flaxley, Edward I. All mitres were granted by the Pope, but they held their Baronies ſolely and immediately from the King. At the diſſolution there were only 29 Abbots and 2 Priors in England, who held by Baronies.

* Their poſſeſſions were by Parliament, 32d Henry VIII. 1541, granted to the King. And in 1546 all colleges, hoſpitals, chantries, and free chapels, were alſo granted to him; whereby there were veſted in the crown 96 colleges, 110 hoſpitals, 2374 chantries and chapels; confirmed and further enlarged 1ſt Edward VI.

This order is now ſettled at Malta, and known by the name of the Knights of Malta. Raimond de Puy, a provençal, was their firſt Grand Maſter 1120, as Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. After the loſs of the Holy Land, they in 1308 ſettled at Rhodes, and took the name of Knights of Rhodes; but being driven thence in 1522 by Soliman, and an army of 300,000 men, Charles V. in 1530, gave them the iſland of Malta, where they have continued ever ſince.

† Or Good Men, were firſt placed in a convent in this kingdom by Edward Earl of Cornwall, 5th Edward I. 1277, and were diſtinguiſhed by wearing a blue coat.

A Note

A Note to page 75; on the Diviſion of the Kingdom by King Alfred the Great; and ſome other intereſting incidents during his reign.

King Alfred ſucceeded to the Crown anno 872, in the 22d year of his age, on the death of his brother Ethelred; when finding it next to an impoſſibility to drive out the Danes, thought the better way would be to prevent their landing, by deſtroying them at ſea; and therefore fitted out veſſels of war, which, being entirely adapted to this ſervice, had the advantage of thoſe of the Danes only uſed as tranſports. In the firſt action they engaged 7, and took the largeſt; and ſoon after almoſt totally deſtroyed a fleet of 120 of them: This then was the eſtabliſhment of THE BRITISH NAVY, the bulwark and glory of our kingdom.

What manner of veſſels he built does not fully appear, (ſays Spelman) but ſome were ſhips and others gallies; ſo long, as to require 40 (and according to Brompton 60) oars; and were as long, as high, and as ſwift again, and more ſteady under ſail than the beſt of the enemy's ſhips.

Notwithſtanding theſe defeats the Danes found means to increaſe their ſtrength, and oblige him to ſhelter himſelf in the iſland of Athelney; [See page 142] but purſuing his victory at Edington, he beſieged them in Bratton caſtle, Wiltſhire, whither they had retired; and after a fortnight, obliged them to capitulate, on the terms either to become Chriſtians or quit the iſland. Guthrum and thirty nobles were baptized.

He then founded our Common Law; and ordered, that in all criminal caſes 12 men (Peers, or of the ſame rank with the perſon to be tried) ſhould be choſen, and ſworn to determine the fact as appeared upon evidence; and according to their verdict the Judge was to give ſentence: The origin of our Juries, (Jurata Latin, Jurè French) the nobleſt and moſt valuable privilege ſubjects can have.

His diviſion of the kingdom was, into

Rural tythings; conſiſting of ten heads of families or Lords of manors, with all their vaſſals, &c.

Town

Town Tythings, or Boroughs, conſiſted of ten companies or fraternities; called in Saxon, Guilds, hence the Guild-Hall. Each of theſe had a Preſident or Tything-man, called alſo a Burgh-holder, choſen annually; Burgh ſignifies a ſurety or pledge; and Neighbour originally a near pledge. Theſe preſidents were called Sapientes, (Wiſe Men) and by the Saxons Witan; hence the great meetings of the heads of the people (now called Parliaments from the Norman Parlement) were by them called Wittena-Gemot; after the Conqueſt the preſiding officers, over the larger or rural tythings, were made for life; as otherwiſe the Normans would not have been choſen; and inſtead of Wites, called Barons; and the ten Manors, an Honour or Barony.

A Hundred conſiſts of ten Rural Tythings; by ſtatute 14th Edward III. Hundred Courts were all or moſt part reduced to the county court. In ſome Northern counties, particularly thoſe north of the Trent, they are called Wapentakes; their preſident, the chief of the diviſion, now the High Conſtable; on entering into office he appeared in the field on a certain day with a pike in his hand, and was there met by the chief men of the hundred; who with their lances touched his pike as a ſignal of their being firmly united to each other, by the waepentac, or touch of the weapon.

Trythings were the third part of a county; and the Eaſt, Weſt, and North Ridings of Yorkſhire are manifeſt corruptions of Eaſt Trythings, &c.; and the Lathes of Kent, and three diviſions of Lincolnſhire, viz. Lindſey, Keſteven, and Holland, are of the ſame nature.

Cauſes between perſons of different Trythings were brought before the County Court, or Shire-Gamot, or Folc-Mote, held twice a year or oftner; where the Biſhop, and the Earl or Ealdorman, and in his abſence the High Sheriff, or the Viſcount, or Vice Earl, preſided; till William the Conqueror granted the Biſhops the privilege of holding courts of their own, for determining eccleſiaſtical matters.

King

King Alfred, beſides the Great Council of the nation, inſtituted a Privy Council: And to have proper perſons to aſſiſt him in it, founded three ſchools (ſays Camden) in the Univerſity of Oxford; for Grammarians, ſtiled Little Univerſity Hall; for Philoſophy, Leſs Univerſity Hall; and for Divinity, Great Univerſity Hall, now Univerſity College; and invited learned men from abroad to preſide over them. Some add a fourth for Aſtronomy, of which Johannes Scotus, an Iriſhman, was preſident.

He meaſured time by wax candles, 12 inches long. Six of theſe he had made, and the inches marked out upon them; they burnt four hours each, and to preſerve them from the air, having no glaſs, (or being very ſcarce) he ordered fine white horn to be ſcraped thin, and incloſed in wooden frames: Thus lanthorns were the invention of a King; and proper perſons were appointed to inform him how time paſſed. He died anno 900, in the 52d year of his age, having reigned 28 years 6 months.

The ITINERARY.

1. *From London to Cheltenham.*

	Miles.
To Uxbridge	15
High Wycomb	14
Oxford, 2 ſtages	25
Whitney	10
Burford	7
Northleach	9
Frogmill‡	7
Cheltenham	7
	94

Uxbridge to Beaconsfield	8
High Wycomb to ditto	5½
‡Frog Mill to Gloſter	13

	Miles.
Burford to Cirenceſter*	17
Cheltenham	15
	32
London to Cirenceſter by Burford	88
Do. to Cheltenham	103

2. *Letter Poſt Road.*

	Miles.
To Hounſlow	9½
Maidenhead	15¼
Shillingford	22
Abingdon	8
Farringdon	16
Lechlade*†	6
Fairford†	3½
Cheltenham	18
	98½
*† To Cirenceſter	8½

	Miles.
Fairford to Glouceſter	23½

3. *Bath to Cheltenham.*

To Croſs-hands	12
Petty France*	2½
N. B. Poſt pay 15 miles.	
Froceſter	13½
Glouceſter	12½
Cheltenham	9½
	50

* To the New Inn, Rodborough	12
Glouceſter	13
	25

	Miles.
*Petty France	15
Tetbury - -	8
Cirenceſter -	10
Cheltenham -	15
	48

4. *Briſtol to Cheltenham.*

	Miles.
Chipping Sodbury - -	11
Petty France -	6
Cheltenham -	33
	50

5. *Ditto by Glouceſter.*

	Miles.
To Rangeſworth	11
Durſley -	11½
Glouceſter* -	14
	36½
*To Tewkſbury	11
Briſtol to Stone	16¼
Glouceſter -	17¾
	34

6. Briſtol to Wotton-Underedge 19¼
Glouceſter - 18¼
37½

8. *Cheltenham to Worceſter.*

	Miles.
To the 3 Horſe-Shoes at the Lye	4¾
Tewkſbury* -	4¼
Severn-Stoke -	8¼
Worceſter -	7
	24¼
*To Upton upon Severn - -	7
Worceſter -	8½
*To Great Malvern - -	5
The Wells -	1½
22½ fm. Cheltenham.	
Great Malvern to Worceſter	8
Ditto to Ledbury	7¾

9. *Chelt. to Hereford.*

	Miles.
Tewkſbury	9
Ledbury - -	14
Hereford - -	16
	39

10. *Another Road.*

	Miles.
Glouceſter -	9½
Roſs - -	15
Hereford -	15
	39½

11. *Cm. to Nottingham.*

	Miles.
Perſhore by Tewkſbury - -	16
Eveſham -	4
Bitford - -	7
Stratford upon Avon - -	7
Warwick - -	8
Coventry - -	10½
Leiceſter 2 ſtag.	26
Loughborough	12
Nottingham -	14
	105¼

12 *Cheltenham to Birmingham and Derby.*

	Miles.
Worceſter -	24½
Bromſgrove -	13½
Birmingham	14
Litchfield -	16
Burton upon Trent - -	12
Derby - -	12
	92

13. *Cheltenham to Coventry.*

	Miles.
Burford, No. 1.	23
London Road	11
Banbury - -	12
Foſter's Booth*	7
Daventry† -	9
Coventry 2 ſtag.	19
	81
*To Stoney Stratford - -	11
*To Northampton	7
†Southam -	11
Warwick - -	10

14. *Cheltenham to Brecon.*

	Miles.
Hereford, No. 9.	39
The Hay 2 ſtag.	20
Brecon - -	14
	73

15 *Cheltenham to Chippenham.*

	Miles.
Tetbury - -	25
Corſton - -	7
Chippenham -	7
	39

16. *Cheltenham to Monmouth and Swanſea.*

	Miles.
Glouceſter -	9½
Mitcheldean -	12
Monmouth* -	13
Newport - -	24
Cardiff - -	12
Cowbridge -	12
Aberavon -	19

	Miles.
Swanſea - -	9
	110½

17. *To St. David's.*

Monmouth to Abergavenny	15¼
Brecon - -	20
Llanymdovry	18½
Rue Rhaddor	14
Caermarthen	12
St. Clear - -	9½
Tavern Spite* -	7
Haverfordweſt	16
St. David's -	15¾

* To Tenby -	9½

* To Pembroke	16

18. *To Montgomery.*

Worceſter, No 8.	24½
Hundred Houſe	9¼
Tenbury - -	10¼
Ludlow* - -	7½
Biſhop's Caſtle	14½
Montgomery -	8¾
	74½

19. *To Shrewſbury.*

*To Newton	7½
Church Stretton	7½
Shrewſbury -	14
	80½

20. *To Shrewſbury and Holyhead.*

Worceſter -	24½
Bromſgrove -	13½
Kidderminſter	10
Bridgenorth -	14
Shrewbury 2 ſtag.	18½
Elleſmere - -	16
Wrexham* -	12½
Mould - -	13
St. Aſaph -	21
Aber-Conway	20
Beaumaris -	12
Holyhead -	24
	199

21. *Another.*

*Denbigh 2 ſtag.	26
Aber Conway	20¾
	191¼

22. *Another to Holyhead*

Shrewſbury -	80½
Oſweſtry - -	15½
Llangollen -	8
Llanruſt - -	24
Bangor - -	14
Half-Way Houſe	13
Holyhead - -	13
	168

23. *To Cheſter and Liverpool.*

Shrewſbury -	80½
Wem - -	10½
Whitchurch -	9
Hatton - -	14
Cheſter - -	6
Frodſham - -	11
Warrington -	9½
Preſcot - -	12
Liverpool - -	6
	158½

Cheſter to Parkgate - -	12

Cheſter to Holywell.

Flint - -	12½
Holywell - -	4½
	17

	Miles.	
The paſſages to Dublin.	Leagues.	
From Holyhead	24½	73
Parkgate	38	114
Briſtol	74	222

24. *Cheſter to Mancheſter*

Northwich -	18
Altringham -	13
Mancheſter -	6¾
	37¾

25 *Cheltenham to Saliſbury and Southampton.*

Cirenceſter -	15
Cricklade - -	6
Marlborough two ſtages - -	20
Everley - -	11
Saliſbury -	16
Southampton two ſtages - -	25½
	93½

Or, to Leachlade No. 2 - -	23½
Marlborough by *Highworth*	22¼

26. *Cheltenham to Exeter and Plymouth.*

To Saliſbury -	68
Blandford two ſtages - -	22¼
Dorcheſter* -	16
Bridport† -	15
Axminſter -	12
Exeter 2 ſtages	25½
Aſhburton two ſtages - -	19¾

Miles.

Plymouth 2 ſtag. 25½
204——

* To Weymouth 9½
† To Lyme - 9

27. *To Poole.*

Saliſbury - - 68
Cranbourne - 14½
Poole - - 18¾
101——

28. *To Buxton.*

Derby, No. 12, 92
Aſhbourn - - 13½
Buxton* - - 19½
124¾——

*Tideſwell - 7
Matlock* - 15¼

*To Chatſworth 11

Derby to Matlock Bath - - 15½
Over the bridge to Matlock - 2

29. *Cheltenham to Aberiſtwith.*

Worceſter - - 24½
Bromyard - 14
Leominſter* - 13
Preſteign - 12¼
River Ithon - 14½
Rhyadergowy 9½
Brunant - - 15
Aberiſtwith - 15
117¾——

*To Llandrindod 24

30. *Cheltenham to Chepſtow.*

Glouceſter - 9½
Newenham - 12
Chepſtow - - 15
36½——

31 *Cheltenham to Stratford upon Avon.*

Winchcomb - 7
Camden - - 11¾
Stratford upon Avon - - 9¼
28——

The reſt to Coventry No. 11.

Miles.

Or, thus.

Cheltenham to Stow in the Would 18
Harford Bridge 13
Warwick - - 14¼
Coventry - - 10½
55¾——

32. *Worceſter to Hereford.*

Powick - - 2¼
Malvern - - 5½
The Wytch, or Malvern-hill - 1¾
Ledbury - - 6
Stoke Edith - 8
Lugwardine - 5
Hereford - - 3
31½——

33 *Tetbury to Glouceſter*

Minchin-Hampton - - 6
Stroud - - 3
Painſwick - - 4
Glouceſter - 7¾
20¾——

N. B. Theſe Marks *† before a word allude to a preceding number; after one to a ſubſequent; and are the diſtances between the places ſo marked.

Directions

Directions for Travellers when to paſs the Severn.

AT Auſt, (or the Old Paſſage) in the pariſh of Henbury in Glouceſterſhire, to Betteſley, or Beachley, in Tidenham Pariſh, in the ſame county, two miles and a half over.

And at the New Paſſage, about three miles lower down, from the Salt-Marſh in Henbury pariſh to Port Skeweth, near St. Pere, in Monmouthſhire, three miles over.

The former is the more direct way to Newent, Newnham, and all the Foreſt of Dean, Herefordſhire, and Worceſterſhire.

The latter to Newport, Cardiff, Caerleon, Pontipool, Abergavenny, and moſt parts of South-Wales.

At Henbury the road divides, on the right to Auſt eight miles, left to the New Paſſage five miles; both diſtant three miles from Chepſtow and 17½ miles from Monmouth.

The winds for paſſing are diſtinguiſhed by

Winds below, or blowing up the river Southerly or Weſterly; with theſe all paſſing muſt be on the ebb, or going out of the tide, for ſeven hours.

Wind above, or blowing down the river Northerly; with this there are only five hours paſſing, and that on the flood or coming in of the tide.

Obſerve, that on the firſt day of the moon, or new moon, and the ſixteenth day of the moon, or full moon, the hours for paſſing are the ſame; and alſo on every correſpondent fifteenth day, as the 2d and 17th, 3d and 18th, &c. to the 15th and 30th. The time of high water varying 48 minutes every day, makes it four hours later every five days: By the following ſhort table therefore the hours of paſſing may always be known:——

New and full moon, 1ſt and 16th day. Wind above, begin paſſing at two in the afternoon for five hours.

	H. M.	M.	
On the 2d day of the moon	0 48 later, or	48 after	2
3d ——	1 36	36	3
4th ——	2 24	24	4
5th ——	3 12	12	5
6th ——	4		6
11th ——	8		10

And the ſame for every day after. Thus for the 10th and 25th days, add 3 hours 12 minutes (for four days) to ſix o'clock, the hour you begin paſſing on the 6th and 21ſt, you have twelve minutes after nine, the hour for the 10th and 25th.

It is high water at Briſtol Key about three quarters of an hour later than at the mouth of the Severn.

The difference of paſſing between Auſt and the New Paſſage varies but an hour. Tide coming in, wind above, the New P. before Auſt 1 hour, or from 1 to 6 on the new and full moon. Tide going out, wind below, an hour later than Auſt, or from 3 to 8; and ſo on the other days. The boats begin to paſs and repaſs about half an hour before high water, for ſeven hours, wind below, reverſing the above table, viz. when you paſs from 2 to 7, or any other hour for five hours, with wind above, tide coming in, you paſs from 7 to 2, &c. with wind below, nearly the whole tide of ebb.

The Prices of Paſſengers, Goods, Cattle, &c. going over at both Paſſages.

A Coach, with two horſes, 12s. with four, 14s. with ſix, 16s.—A Man, Woman, or Child, 4d. each; a Beaſt the ſame.—A Man and Horſe, 1s.—A ſingle Horſe, 8d. —Sheep, 2s. a ſcore.—Hogs, 2s. 6d. a ſcore.

Travelling by Stage Coaches may be reckoned at five miles and half an hour from London; Ditto, on the croſs-roads, about five miles, including ſtops.

The

The expence of an expreſs to any part of the kingdom is 3d. per meaſured mile, and 6d per ſtage to the rider; but if ſent from the General Poſt-office, London, there is an additional charge of 12s. 6d. upon each expreſs, being a fee of office.

ACCOUNT *of* POST-COACHES, *&c.*

A Poſt-Coach from the Bell, Glouceſter, every afternoon at three; and from the Angel behind St. Clement's, London, at two o'clock; in eighteen hours.

Another Coach from the Coach-Office, Glouceſter, every day (except Saturday) at four o'clock in the afternoon, to the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-ſtreet.

Theſe Coaches are about two hours going to Frog-Mill, where paſſengers and parcels to and from Cheltenham are left or taken up.

A Coach from Bath (the Caſtle and Ball) to Worceſter, Birmingham, Shrewſbury, and Holyhead, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at four o'clock; is at the Bell in Glouceſter by 11, and returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday at noon.

A Coach from the Bell, Glouceſter, to the Saracen's-Head, Bath, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, and returns the next day at the ſame hour.

Two Coaches between Cirenceſter and London, at one o'clock every morning, (except Sunday) in eighteen hours in the winter, and ſixteen in ſummer; from the Bull and the Swan Inns, Cirenceſter, to the Bell Savage, Ludgate-Hill, and the Bell and Crown, Holbourn.—Three times a week they run to Tetbury, Minchinhampton, and Stroud.

A Coach from Oxford to Cirenceſter, Bath, and Exeter, Monday and Thurſday; ſtops at King's-Head, Cirenceſter,

Cirenceſter, about noon; arrives early in the evening at the White-Hart, Bath; returns from Bath, Wedneſday and Saturday at ſix in the morning.

A Stage Waggon from the Swan, Cheltenham, every Monday morning at ſix, to Snow-Hill, London; arrives there Thurſday at three in the afternoon; returns Friday morning at eleven, and gets to Cheltenham Tueſday evening about eight.

YATMAN's Waggon goes to Cirenceſter early every Monday morning, and returns the ſame evening. And to Tewkſbury every Wedneſday, and Glouceſter every Saturday.

Waggons go between Cirenceſter and London almoſt every day, to the King's-Head, Old Change; and the George, and the Saracen's-Head, Snow-Hill.

ARNOLD, the Cirenceſter carrier, goes to the Globe, King's-Mead Square, Bath, every Tueſday, and returns Wedneſday at ten in the morning.

BENFIELD's Waggon, from the Ram near the Fleece, goes to the Rein-Deer, upper Northgate-ſtreet, Glouceſter, every Wedneſday and Saturday.

The Carrier from Glouceſter to Briſtol inns at the George, Caſtle-ſtreet, Briſtol.

Account

Account of the POST *of* CHELTENHAM.

To Fairford, Oxfordſhire, Berkſhire, Bucks, London, and all the branches on that road and parts beyond London.

Goes out—Monday and Saturday nights at 10, Wedneſ. at noon.
Comes in—Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday morning at 7.

CROSS POST *to* GLOCESTER.

Goes out—Wedneſ. and Fri. nights at 10, Sun. afternoon at 4.
Comes in—Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday afternoons at 3.

Letters ſent by this poſt ſhould have *Croſs-Poſt* written on them, to prevent their being ſent by way of London.

The GLOUCESTER POST.

1. To Painſwick, Stroud, Hampton, Tetbury, Badminton, Bath, Briſtol, *Cirenceſter, *Lechlade, *Farringdon, Cricklade, Wotton-Baſſet, Malmeſbury, *Abingdon, *Burford, *Oxford, *London, and parts beyond.

Goes out—Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, 7 at night, after the arrival of the letters from Roſs and Monmouth at 6.
Comes in—Sunday, Wedneſ. and Friday, 7 in the morning, and at 9 goes forward with letters to Roſs and Monmouth.

2. To Wantage, Wallingford, Witney, Tetſworth, Nettlebed, Henley, Maidenhead, and all the places above-marked. *

Goes out—Mon. and Sat. at 10, Wedneſ. 8 at night, after the arrival of the letters from †Roſs, Hereford, Leominſter, and all South-Wales, at 7.
Comes in—Mon. Thurſ. and Sat. at 6 in the morning, and goes forward at 8, with letters to the above places.†

On the CROSS ROAD.

To Wotton-Underedge, and parts adjacent, Briſtol, Bath, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, and the Weſt of England.

Goes out—Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at 10 at night.
Comes in—Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at 6 in the morning.

To Tewkſbury, North Glouceſterſhire, Upton-upon-Severn, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Lancaſhire, Nottinghamſhire, all North Wales, and Ireland.

Goes out—Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at 10 at night.
Comes in—Monday, Thurſday, and Sat. at 6 in the morning.

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N. B. The Notes contain the Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh Navy, and of the Woollen and ſome other Manufactures and Arts in this Kingdom; beſides many of the principal Events in the Engliſh Hiſtory.

ADDENDA *and* ERRATA.

Since this Book has been in the Preſs the Author has been favoured with the following particulars concerning the diſcovery of the Spring, [*See Page* 85.]

The ground was originally the property of Mr. Higgs, of Charlton Kings; who, not knowing of there being a Medicinal Spring on the ſpot, ſold it in 1716 to Mr. Maſon, who diſcovered the Spring. Mr. Hetheridge was never a proprietor, (as the Author had been informed) but ſervant to Mr. Maſon.

Sir William Guiſe, mentioned in page 15, is ſince dead; and on Monday April 28, the Hon. George Berkeley was, without oppoſition, choſen to repreſent the county in his room. He is brother to the Earl of Berkeley, of Berkeley Caſtle, built by Roger de Berkeley, (deſcended from a Nobleman in the court of King William the Conqueror, who held this and three other manors in this county) in the 17th Henry I. anno. 1117.

The Baths, mentioned in page 23, are fitting up by Mrs. Field of the Great-Houſe, for the accomodation of the company.

The roads are alſo much repaired ſince laſt ſeaſon.

The Room and Lodging-Houſe, late Mrs. Jones's, are taken by Mr. Rooke, one of the Band of Muſic.

Mr. Wells, the School-maſter, mentioned page 25, s dead.

Page 12, line 7 note, r. *Poictiers.* P. 37, l. 27, r. *ferments.* P. 65, l. 7 note, for *Seven* r. *Zix.* P. 73, l. 30, r. *Gaveller. the Second, Count of,* and *Henry the Fifth, Emperor* &c. p. 79, l. 7 note, r. *Brunſwick Lunenburgh.* P. 82, l. 29, r. *above the* P. 74, l. 34, r. *Britwell's Barrow.* P. 36, *Dr. Baird of Worceſter,* and *Dr. Grevil of Glouceſter.* P. 79, note, r. *Baldwin Bridge.* P. 98, l. 3, f. *ſheet* r. *ſteel.* P. 112, l. 19, dele *K.* P. 121, l. 7 note, add a full point after *dropping the.* P. 126, l. 6 note, r. *to that of the Prince.* P. 138, l. 13 note, r. *ſaid to be now.*